



Board of Governors for Higher Education  
Department of Higher Education  
State of Connecticut

# **Connecticut Public Higher Education**

## **2004 System Trends**

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## Connecticut Public Higher Education 2004 System Trends

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**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
2004 System Trends**

# **FY 2003-05 OPERATING BUDGET SUMMARY**



**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
Governor's Recommended Summary  
FY 2003-05 Operating Budget**

	<b>FY 2003 Actual <u>Expenditures</u></b>	<b>FY 2004 Estimated <u>Expenditures</u></b>	<b>FY 2005 <u>Appropriation</u></b>	<b>FY 2005 Governor's <u>Recommended</u></b>	<b>Change from <u>FY 2004</u></b>
<b>GENERAL FUND<sup>1</sup></b>					
University of Connecticut	\$195,013,689	\$189,965,107	\$200,717,229	<b>\$191,752,289</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
UConn Health Center	74,231,213	73,748,844	74,054,909	<b>73,859,946</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Connecticut State University	138,579,208	135,672,971	139,257,819	<b>134,844,141</b>	<b>(0.6%)</b>
Community-Technical College System	124,339,490	121,081,969	127,420,615	<b>122,261,393</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
Charter Oak State College	1,329,685	1,410,032	1,445,524	<b>1,559,124</b>	<b>10.6%</b>
CT Distance Learning Consortium	994,302	497,008	520,372	<b>560,272</b>	<b>12.7%</b>
Department of Higher Education	44,895,954	42,147,266	42,281,832	<b>42,155,063</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	<b>\$579,383,541</b>	<b>\$564,523,197</b>	<b>\$585,698,300</b>	<b>\$566,992,228</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
<b>OPERATING FUND</b>					
University of Connecticut	\$336,989,166	\$362,742,733	\$374,523,371	<b>\$374,523,371</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
UConn Health Center	108,172,507	123,925,377	119,467,163	<b>119,467,163</b>	<b>(3.6%)</b>
Connecticut State University	218,721,176	227,565,347	258,860,301	<b>258,860,301</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
Community-Technical College System	123,811,774	128,385,068	128,385,068	<b>128,385,068</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Charter Oak State College	2,482,704	2,697,000	2,770,702	<b>2,770,702</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
CT Distance Learning Consortium	746,376	1,135,171	333,807	<b>333,807</b>	<b>(70.6%)</b>
Department of Higher Education	-	-	-	-	
	<b>\$790,923,703</b>	<b>\$846,450,696</b>	<b>\$884,340,412</b>	<b>\$884,340,412</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>					
University of Connecticut	\$532,002,855	\$552,707,840	\$575,240,600	<b>\$566,275,660</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
UConn Health Center	182,403,720	197,674,221	193,522,072	<b>193,327,109</b>	<b>(2.2%)</b>
Connecticut State University	357,300,384	363,238,318	398,118,120	<b>393,704,442</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
Community-Technical College System	248,151,264	249,467,037	255,805,683	<b>250,646,461</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Charter Oak State College	3,812,389	4,107,032	4,216,226	<b>4,329,826</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
CT Distance Learning Consortium	1,740,678	1,632,179	854,179	<b>894,079</b>	<b>(45.2%)</b>
Department of Higher Education	44,895,954	42,147,266	42,281,832	<b>42,155,063</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	<b>\$1,370,307,244</b>	<b>\$1,410,973,893</b>	<b>\$1,470,038,712</b>	<b>\$1,451,332,640</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes General Fund Fringe Benefits

### Connecticut Public Higher Education Governor's Recommended General Fund Operating Budget

#### FY 2004

	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditures</u>	\$ Change From <u>Appropriation</u>	% Change From <u>Appropriation</u>
University of Connecticut	\$197,097,152	<b>\$189,965,107</b>	(\$7,132,045)	(3.6%)
UConn Health Center	74,893,717	<b>73,748,844</b>	(1,144,873)	(1.5%)
Connecticut State University	140,432,319	<b>135,672,971</b>	(4,759,348)	(3.4%)
Community-Tech College System	126,145,591	<b>121,081,969</b>	(5,063,622)	(4.0%)
Charter Oak State College	1,410,032	<b>1,410,032</b>	-	0.0%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	497,008	<b>497,008</b>	-	0.0%
Department of Higher Education	42,243,153	<b>42,147,266</b>	(95,887)	(0.2%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$582,718,972</b>	<b>\$564,523,197</b>	<b>(\$18,195,775)</b>	<b>(3.1%)</b>

#### FY 2005

	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Governor's Recommended</u>	\$ Change from <u>Appropriation</u>	% Change from <u>Appropriation</u>
University of Connecticut	\$200,717,229	<b>\$191,752,289</b>	(\$8,964,940)	(4.5%)
UConn Health Center	74,054,909	<b>73,859,946</b>	(194,963)	(0.3%)
Connecticut State University	139,257,819	<b>134,844,141</b>	(4,413,678)	(3.2%)
Community-Tech College System	127,420,615	<b>122,261,393</b>	(5,159,222)	(4.0%)
Charter Oak State College	1,445,524	<b>1,559,124</b>	113,600	7.9%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	520,372	<b>560,272</b>	39,900	7.7%
Department of Higher Education	42,281,832	<b>42,155,063</b>	(126,769)	(0.3%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$585,698,300</b>	<b>\$566,992,228</b>	<b>(\$18,706,072)</b>	<b>(3.2%)</b>

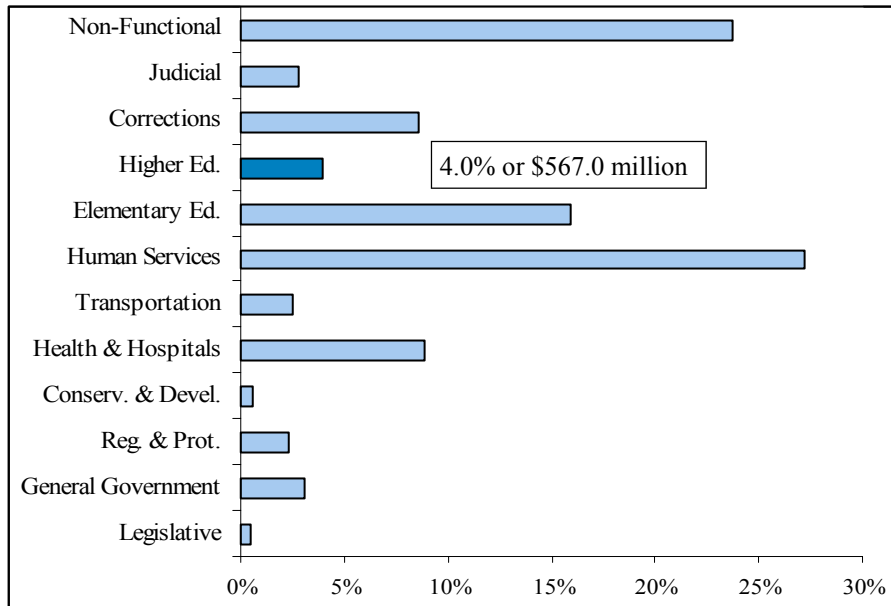




# **HIGHER EDUCATION IN A STATEWIDE CONTEXT**



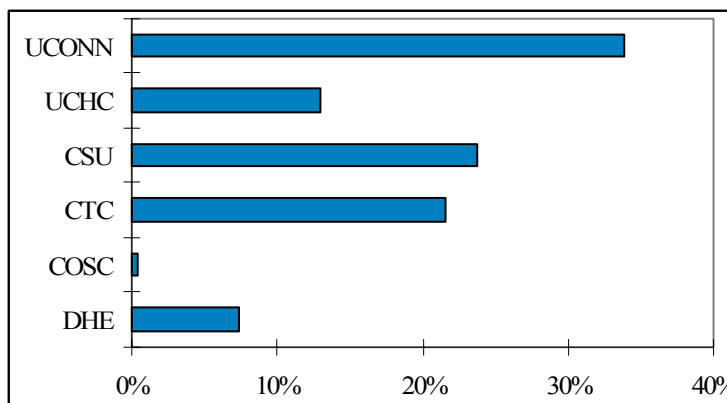
## State Budget by Function



Under the Governor's recommended 2005 budget totaling \$14,235 million, about 4.0 percent of total funding is devoted to higher education, excluding General Fund fringe benefit costs that are paid by the Comptroller. This represents essentially flat funding from 2004 estimated expenditures and a two percent reduction from 2003 actual expenditures.

Despite the addition of \$4 million to the block grants, the Governor's \$567 million 2005 operating budget for higher education remains unusually conservative in the face of Connecticut's slow economic recovery. In addition, it reflects a 3.2 percent reduction from the original 2005 appropriation resulting from early retirement savings returned to the state. The state's three major financial aid programs (Connecticut Aid for Public College Students, Connecticut Independent College Student Grant and Capitol Scholarship) are flat funded even though tuition and fee increases at our public institutions will range from 4.2 percent at the community colleges to 12.5 percent at the Connecticut State University. In these times of reduced state funding and increasing tuition, financial aid funding is critical to the need to maintain access for Connecticut's citizenry.

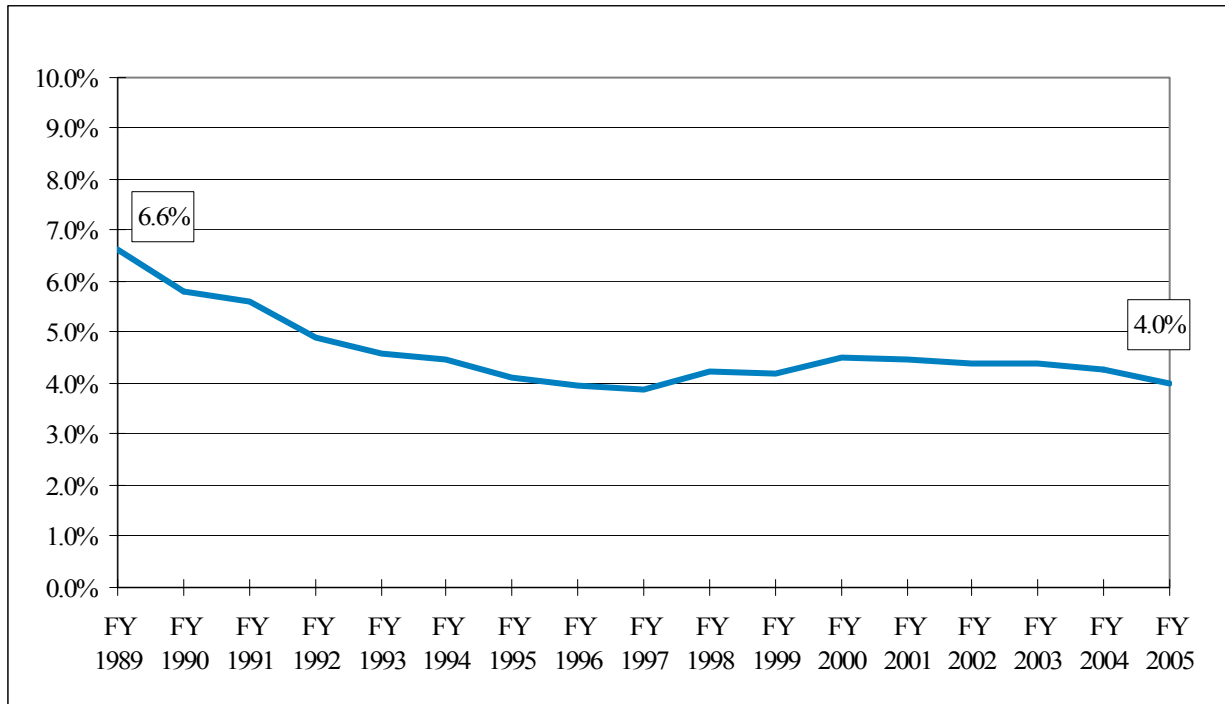
## Higher Education Budget



	%	\$
UConn	33.8%	\$191.8
UCHC	13.0%	73.9
CSU	23.8%	134.8
CTC System	21.6%	122.3
COSC/CTDLC	0.4%	2.1
DHE/BGHE	7.4%	42.2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$567.0</b>

*State budget by function compares higher education direct appropriations to other state funding priorities, or functions of government, as approved by the General Assembly. The higher education budget breaks out higher education's share by constituent unit. To ensure data consistency over time, state appropriations are defined as all appropriated funds (General Fund, transportation fund, etc.).*

### Higher Education as a Percentage of Total State Appropriations



*Illustrates the change in the portion of the budget devoted to higher education from FY 1989 to FY 2005 without fringe benefits, which are allocated by the Comptroller.*

In 1989, higher education received 6.6 percent of the state budget. Funding declined to a low of 3.9 percent of the budget in 1997, and rose slowly to a peak of 4.5 percent by 2001. Based on the Governor's midterm budget recommendations, higher education's share of the state budget will drop to 4.0 percent for 2005. Higher education's share of the budget has not been at or below this level since the 1997 low of 3.9 percent.

The trend of decreasing proportional funding for higher education in the 1990's was not limited to Connecticut, but occurred to varying degrees across the country. Connecticut's experience resulted primarily from its deeper and more prolonged recession. The funding drop occurred initially as a result of increased support for other government functions, while dollars for higher education remained at status quo levels. In 1993, as the recession deepened, higher education funding was cut, which drove the decline that continued until 1998. Reductions to the 2002 and 2003 budgets lowered all of education's share slightly, offsetting increasing shares to correctional and judicial functions. Once again, the fiscal crisis in Connecticut, which has lagged the nation, is a major contributor to the recent declines in higher education's share of funding. Unfortunately, with its built-in alternative revenue source - tuition and fees - higher education is seen as a prime candidate for cuts here and across the nation. However, the state needs to carefully weigh its support for higher education since it is education that provides the workforce to sustain business and industry and drive economic development. The trade offs may be larger than immediate savings.

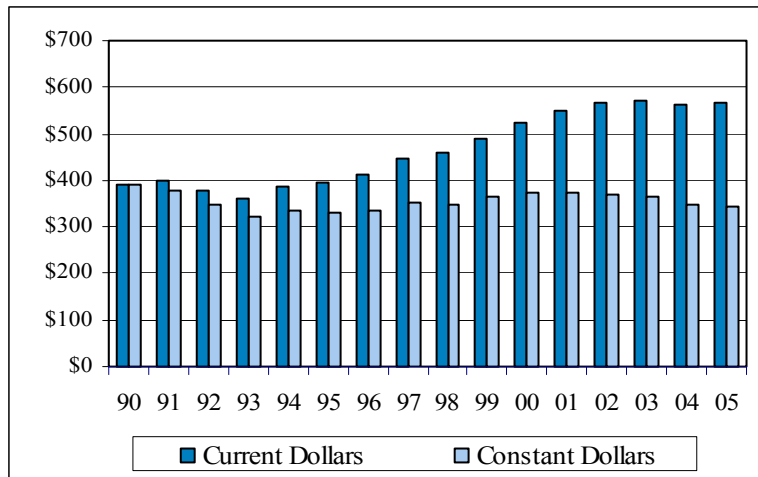


# **GENERAL FUND AND OPERATING BUDGET EXPENDITURE TRENDS**



## Connecticut Public Higher Education General Fund Expenditure Trends

### Current and Constant 1990 Dollars (millions)



After significant reductions in state support resulting from the recession in 1992 and 1993, annual state appropriations to higher education were on the upswing through 2003. The current prospect, however, is for reduced appropriations and additional erosion in inflation-adjusted state support.

The 2004 budget represents a decrease of 1.4 percent from 2003. In inflation-adjusted dollars, state system support has eroded by \$42.5 million, or 10.8 percent, from 1990 funding levels. With

the slow turn in the economic climate and state budget deficit projections continuing, any hope for reversing the erosion of support in the near future has been extinguished. Although the original appropriations for 2004 and 2005 include increases, the increases are less than one percent in each year and are more than offset by deficit-driven reductions to the final appropriations. The result is a continuation of the decline in inflation-adjusted dollars.

The upward trend in inflation-adjusted dollars that began in 1997 peaked in 2000 at \$375 million, 96 percent of 1990 dollars. The decline will continue under Governor recommended budgets to an appropriation of \$342 million in inflation-adjusted dollars by 2005. State support of \$342 million dollars represents 87 percent of the state support available to higher education in 1990. As long as increases in General Fund appropriations remain lower than inflation as measured by the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), state support in real dollars will continue to decline.

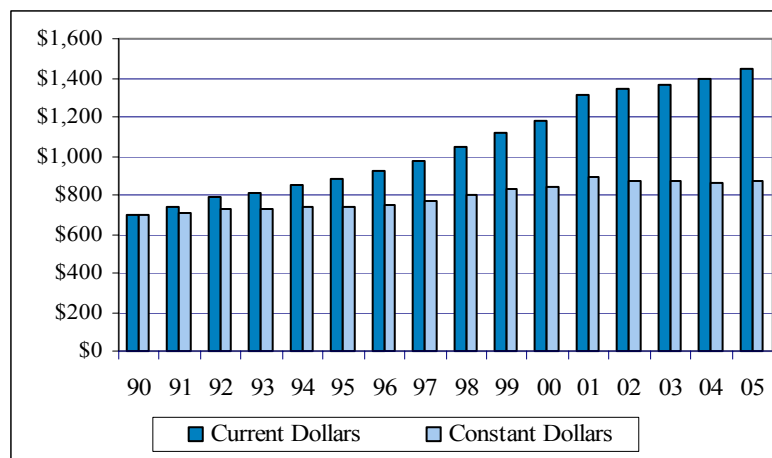
*The exhibits display general fund expenditures on both a current (actual) and constant (inflation adjusted) dollar basis. The constant dollars are calculated using the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) as the inflationary index. The appropriation does not include general fund fringe benefits paid by the State Comptroller or state bonding support.*

Fiscal Year	General Fund Expenditure	HEPI	HEPI Adjusted
	Current Dollars	Percent	Constant Dollars
1990	\$391.6		\$391.6
1991	397.8	5.3%	377.9
1992	378.7	3.6%	347.4
1993	361.4	2.9%	322.3
1994	386.0	3.4%	332.8
1995	393.2	2.9%	329.3
1996	410.9	2.9%	334.4
1997	445.0	3.1%	351.2
1998	458.4	3.5%	349.5
1999	491.5	2.4%	365.9
2000	524.4	4.1%	375.0
2001	549.2	4.9%	374.4
2002	568.3	4.8%	369.8
2003	572.4	2.6%	363.2
2004	564.5	Est. 2.6%	349.1
2005	567.0	Est. 2.6%	341.8

Source: Inflation Measures for Schools and Colleges, Research Associates of Washington.

## Connecticut Public Higher Education Operating Budget Expenditure Trends

### Current and Constant 1990 Dollars (Millions)



The operating budget is made up of state support from the general fund and constituent unit revenue from other sources, notably tuition. As funding from the state general fund decreased precipitously in the early 1990's, revenue was increased to maintain services through student tuition and fees. The result was significant tuition increases in the mid-1990s. Since then, tuition increases slowed somewhat, particularly with state funding for a tuition freeze in 1999 and 2000 and increased General fund

appropriations. With budget deficits beginning in 2002, however, support from the general fund for higher education slowed and tuition and fees are again on the rise. Double-digit tuition increases for 2004 were adopted by unit boards even before appropriations were set, and, although 2005 tuition increases are somewhat lower, the trend toward large increases has probably not peaked.

Combined operating budget expenditures have increased by \$743.9 million or 106.4 percent from 1990 to the estimated budget for 2005. This compares to an increase of \$176.2 million or 45 percent for general fund expenditures only over the same period. Even with increasing General funds, there has been a marked shift in support from the state to the student. Any additional deficit related reductions to 2004 or 2005 appropriations will place an even greater burden on non-general funds. In inflation-adjusted dollars, expenditures have increased by 24.4 percent or \$170.7 million from 1990 to the 2005 appropriation.

*The exhibits display the operating budget expenditures on both a current (actual) and constant (inflation adjusted) dollar basis. The constant dollars are calculated using the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) for inflation. The operating budget excludes general fund fringe benefits, but includes tuition and fees, federal and state student financial aid, private grants and contracts and other miscellaneous revenues.*

Fiscal Year	Operating Budget Expenditures	HEPI	HEPI Adjusted Expenditures
	Current Dollars	Percent	Constant Dollars
1990	\$699.1		\$699.1
1991	740.7	5.3%	703.7
1992	789.8	3.6%	724.4
1993	811.5	2.9%	723.6
1994	853.3	3.4%	735.8
1995	877.1	2.9%	734.6
1996	920.6	2.9%	749.3
1997	969.9	3.1%	765.5
1998	1,048.3	3.5%	799.2
1999	1,122.6	2.4%	835.9
2000	1,175.8	4.1%	840.8
2001	1,309.2	4.9%	892.7
2002	1,346.5	4.8%	876.1
2003	1,366.4	2.6%	867.0
2004	1,398.9	Est. 2.6%	865.2
2005	1,443.0	Est. 2.6%	869.8

Source: Inflation Measures for Schools and Colleges, Research Associates of Washington.

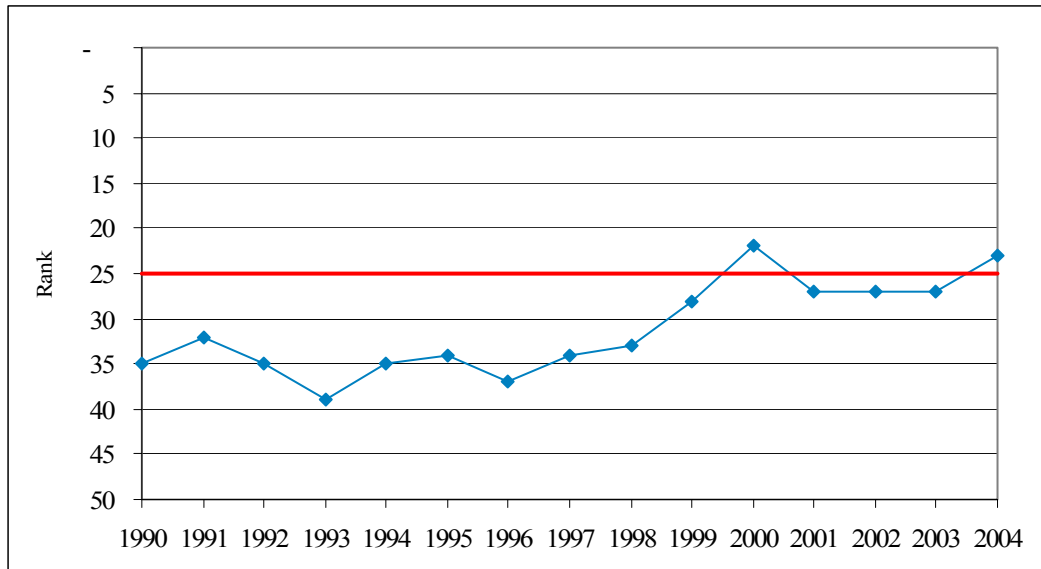




# **COMPARATIVE FUNDING INDICATORS**



## National Rankings Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education per Capita



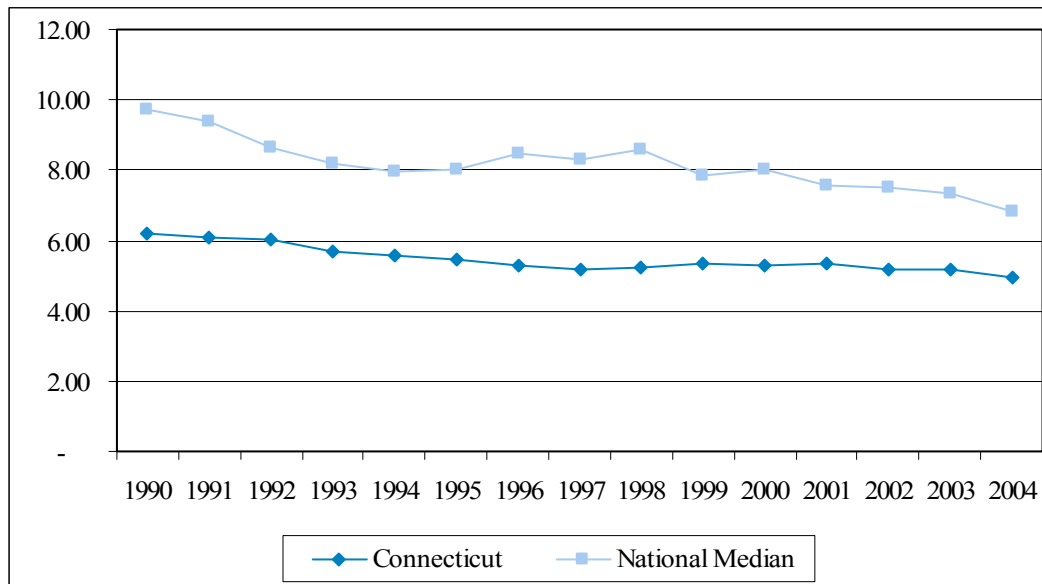
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change
CT	142.4	150.0	153.2	147.8	150.8	152.7	153.3	164.5	176.4	191.5	213.0	216.0	222.5	220.4	215.6	51.4%
National Median	159.2	165.1	161.5	156.6	160.2	166.4	173.4	180.6	197.5	197.5	208.0	221.0	225.5	221.9	211.0	32.5%
Rank	35	32	35	39	35	34	37	34	33	28	22	27	27	27	23	

Source: Illinois State University, [Grapevine](#), Annual Survey.

Until this year, Connecticut had a consistent ranking in the lower half of the 50 states by this measure, which gauges state funding levels on a per state resident basis. Beginning in 1990, Connecticut's funding per state resident moved from 10 percent below the national median to two percent above in 2000, only to fall below again for three years before ending 2004 two percent above. In 2004, Connecticut spent about \$216 per capita on higher education, or more than 102 percent of national median funding, **placing it 23rd among 50 states**. From 2003 to 2004, Connecticut's ranking improved four positions because budget reductions were less severe here than in other states. Spending in Connecticut has remained virtually at the national median since 1999. Continuing reductions in higher education appropriations across the nation, however, are likely to skew the rankings in upcoming years. So far the state is holding its own in relation to the rest of the country.

Note that this measure does not take into account the size of the state's public higher education system, the state's college participation rate or the number of students served by the public system—all of which have a significant effect on how rank is interpreted. The measure is calculated by taking the total state appropriations for higher education, including estimated General Fund fringe benefit costs, and dividing it by state population.

### National Rankings Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education per \$1,000 Personal Income



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change
CT	6.22	6.08	6.01	5.68	5.56	5.46	5.28	5.18	5.21	5.33	5.31	5.34	5.18	5.16	4.96	-20.3%
National Median	9.74	9.39	8.62	8.21	7.96	8.02	8.46	8.30	8.58	7.83	8.00	7.57	7.50	7.35	6.83	-29.9%
Rank	49	47	46	46	48	48	48	47	47	47	45	44	46	45	45	

Source: Illinois State University, [Grapevine](#), Annual Survey.

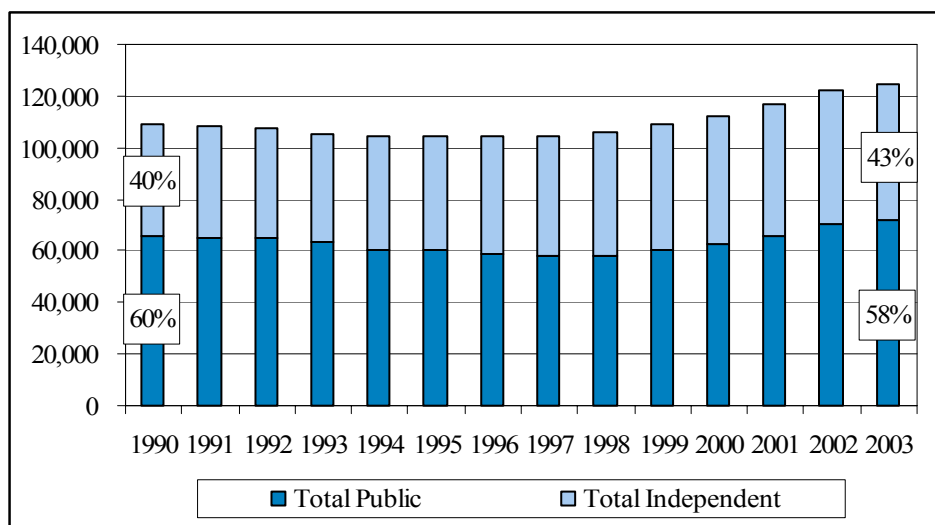
**Connecticut continues to be well below the national median and to be ranked in the mid 40's among the 50 states in terms of its support for higher education compared to its relative wealth. In 2004, Connecticut ranks 45th among the 50 states.** This indicator gauges state funding levels compared to wealth or ability to pay as measured by personal income. It is the ratio of the total state appropriations, including estimated General Fund fringe benefit costs, per \$1,000 of personal income (total state personal income divided by \$1,000). Clearly, Connecticut's personal income level, driven by high incomes in the southern part of the state, is too high for this ever to be a reasonable measure against the rest of the nation. In addition, it does not consider the size of a state's public higher education system, the state's college participation rate or the number of students enrolled in the public system. Nevertheless, while Connecticut's rank has remained relatively consistent over the 15 years measured here, the change in state support per \$1,000 of personal income has been less than the change in the national median. Connecticut was 36 percent lower than the national median in 1990 and is 27 percent lower today.



# **ENROLLMENT**



## Connecticut Higher Education Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2003



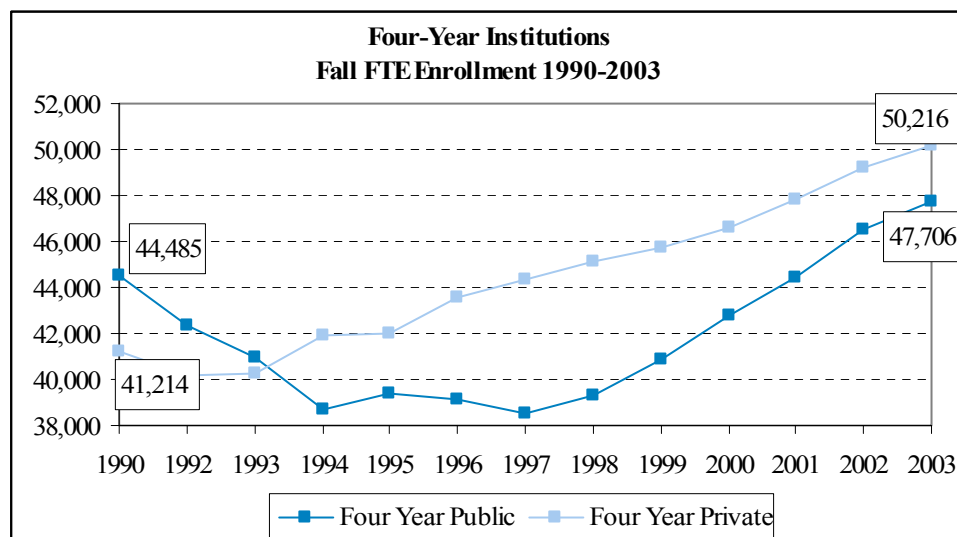
Enrollment is measured on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis because it is more directly related to funding needs than headcount enrollment.

FTE enrollment in Connecticut public and independent institutions surpassed its 1990 peak for the first time in fall 1999

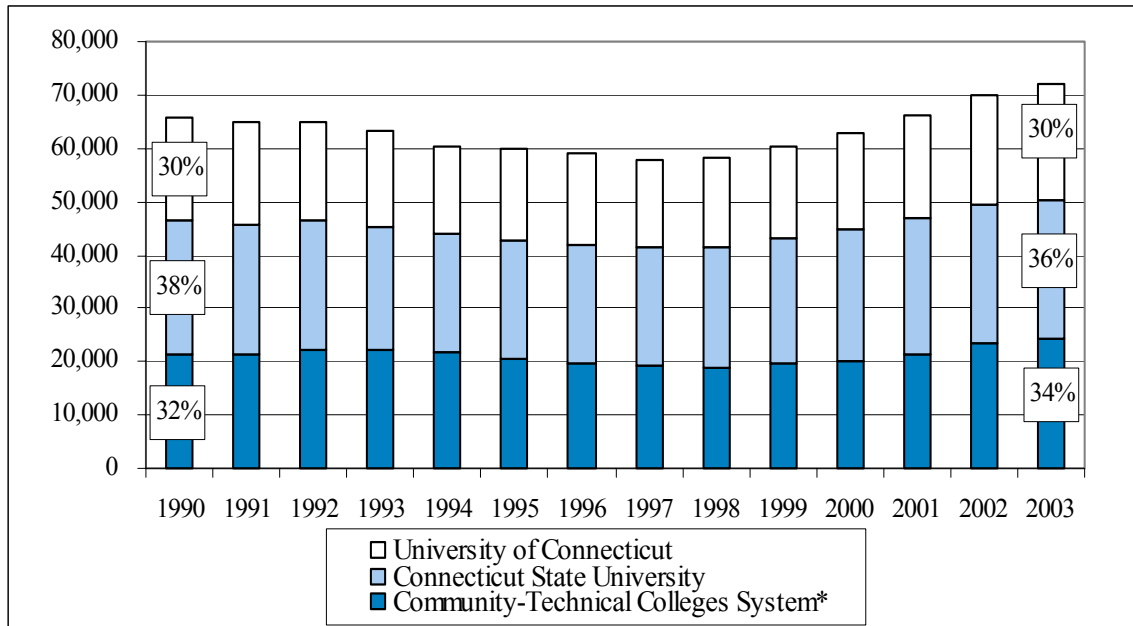
and has grown steadily through fall 2003. **In 1990, enrollment stood at 109,167 and in fall 2003 at 124,914.** Through 1992, public institutions represented 60 percent of the state's total higher education enrollment, but the relationship between public and private enrollment began to change as enrollments began to drop in 1993. The percentage bottomed out at 55 percent in fall 1998 and has increased gradually to 58 percent in 2003. Enrollment in the state's independent institutions has grown from 43,400 in 1990 to 53,050 in 2003, a 22 percent increase, while the public institutions have surpassed the 1990 enrollment of 66,246 for the third consecutive year, registering 71,864. This represents the sixth year of growth in FTE students at public institutions.

The chart at right depicts FTE enrollment between public and independent four-year institutions from the original 1990 peak through 2003. The independents never experienced the significant enrollment drop that occurred in the

public sector in the mid-1990s when the traditional college age population declined and have enjoyed a steady enrollment climb ever since. The publics have exceeded the 1990 peak for the third consecutive year following steady enrollment growth since 1997. Although the beginning and ending ratio of public to independent enrollments is nearly the same, the distribution of students between public and independent institutions is reversed.



## Connecticut Public Higher Education Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2003



\* Community and Technical Colleges merge in 1993

Fall FTE enrollment excludes the University of Connecticut Health Center

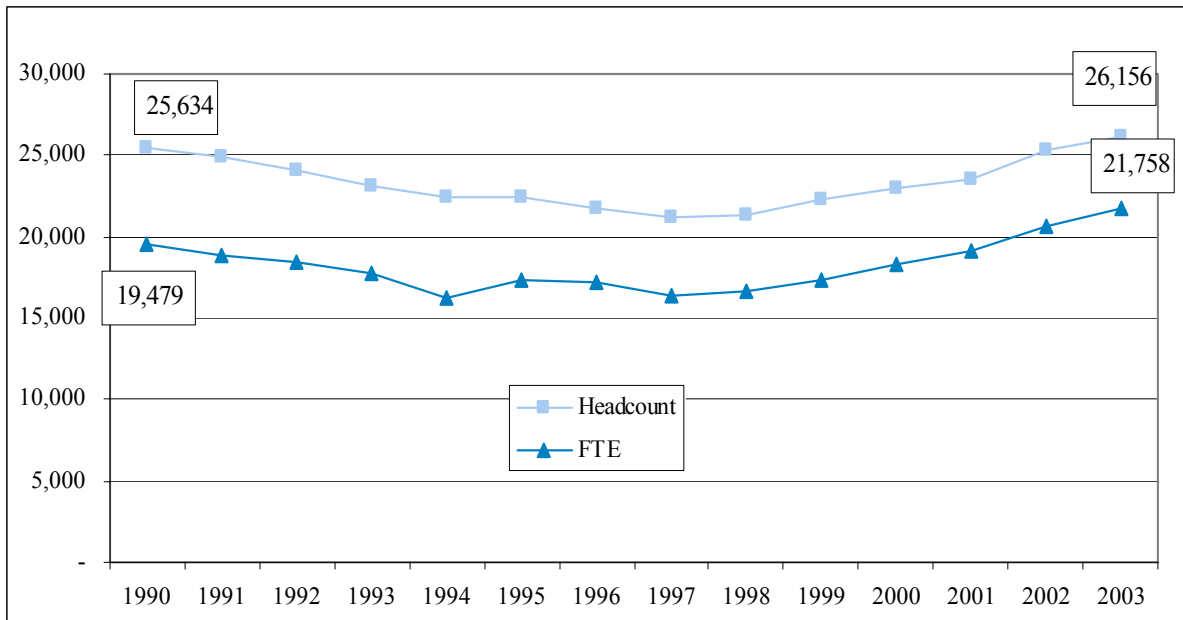
From 1990 to 1997, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment across the public system declined steadily with the exception of the community colleges, where enrollment peaked in 1992 before beginning a downward trend. This decline was halted for the system with a one percent increase in fall 1998 and enrollment has increased steadily since, exceeding the 1990 peak for the third consecutive year in 2003 with 71,864 total FTE students. Since the turnaround in fall 1998, system enrollment has grown by 13,531 students or 23 percent, with individual growth of 30 percent at the University of Connecticut, 15 percent at Connecticut State University and 27 percent at the Community-Technical College System. Only the mix of students among the three public constituent units has changed in this growth spurt with community college enrollment growing at a much faster rate than the Connecticut State Universities. Enrollment is now 1,820 students or three percent above last year's enrollment of 70,044 students and nine percent above the 1990 peak. A continuation of this upward trend is expected through at least 2008 mirroring the growth in the number of high school graduates.

### Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2003

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
University of Connecticut	19,479	16,374	16,699	17,403	18,338	19,145	20,577	21,758
Connecticut State University	25,006	22,155	22,640	23,428	24,415	25,266	25,980	25,948
Community Colleges	21,282	19,279	18,994	19,654	20,258	21,570	23,487	24,158
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,767</b>	<b>57,808</b>	<b>58,333</b>	<b>60,485</b>	<b>63,011</b>	<b>65,981</b>	<b>70,044</b>	<b>71,864</b>



## University of Connecticut Fall Enrollment 1990-2003

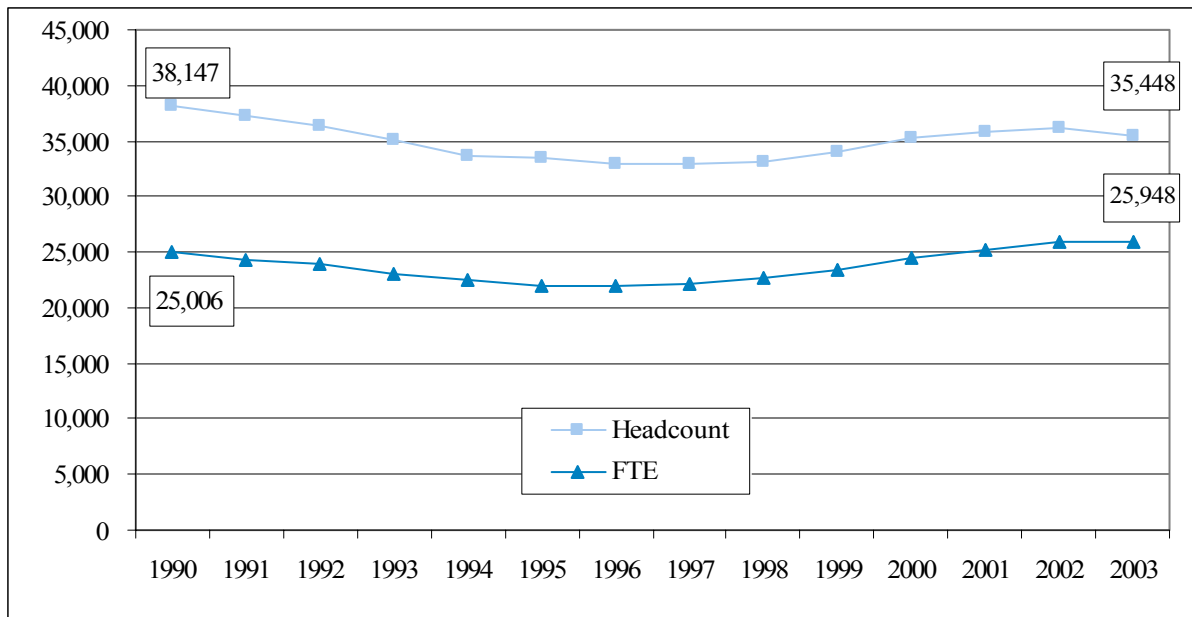


At the University of Connecticut, all campuses experienced losses from 1990 to 1997 as the number of FTE students dropped from 19,479 to 16,374, nearly 16 percent. Since that time both headcount and FTE enrollment have increased steadily. In 2003, headcount enrollment exceeded the 1990 peak by 522 students, or two percent. For FTE enrollments, Avery Point, Hartford and Waterbury contributed to a fifth year of growth while Torrington and Stamford experienced modest declines representing an overall system growth of six percent from 2002. Although enrollment growth at the large Storrs campus was six percent, three regional campuses also made progress. The largest percentage growth of 26 percent occurred at Waterbury, with opening of the new downtown campus, and the smallest, five percent, at Hartford.

### Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2003

	<u>Peak</u> <u>1990</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
Storrs	16,673	14,420	14,586	15,109	15,978	16,650	17,872	18,888
Avery Point	471	384	399	419	420	448	497	534
Hartford	887	597	629	703	694	728	799	842
Torrington	258	174	184	212	216	217	236	225
Stamford	663	491	586	609	656	725	775	767
Waterbury	527	308	315	351	374	377	398	502
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,479</b>	<b>16,374</b>	<b>16,699</b>	<b>17,403</b>	<b>18,338</b>	<b>19,145</b>	<b>20,577</b>	<b>21,758</b>
Tri-Campus	1,672	1,079	1,128	1,266	1,284	1,322	1,433	1,569

## Connecticut State University Fall Enrollment 1990-2003

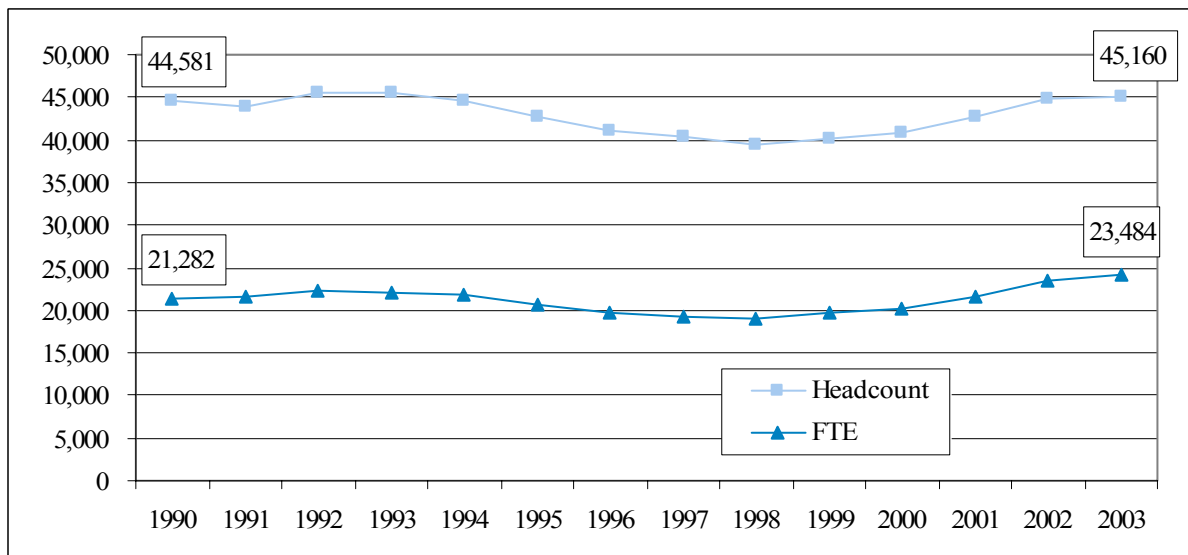


From 1990 to 1996, the CSU system lost about 12 percent of its enrollment. Since 1996 enrollment has increased modestly every year with FTE enrollment exceeding the 1990 peak beginning in 2001. In fall 2003, the total number of FTE students fell by 32 student from 2002. While Southern and Western experienced growth in FTE students, both Central and Eastern suffered declines. Since the 1990 peak, Western has 546 additional FTE students for a 14 percent increase while Eastern increased by nearly 30 percent with 926 more FTE students, despite the slight drop in 2003. These are, however, the only campuses to have passed the 1990 peak. From fall 1996 when enrollment bottomed out, to fall 2003, Western managed FTE enrollment growth of 27 percent, Eastern, 22 percent, Central, 17 percent and Southern, 14 percent.

### Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2003

	Peak 1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Central	8,675	7,369	7,445	7,708	7,866	8,111	8,432	8,836	8,585
Eastern	3,126	3,328	3,328	3,557	3,820	3,935	4,045	4,081	4,052
Southern	9,199	7,677	7,756	7,677	7,900	8,335	8,535	8,672	8,759
Western	4,006	3,573	3,626	3,698	3,842	4,034	4,254	4,391	4,552
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,006</b>	<b>21,947</b>	<b>22,155</b>	<b>22,640</b>	<b>23,428</b>	<b>24,415</b>	<b>25,266</b>	<b>25,980</b>	<b>25,948</b>

## Community-Technical College System Fall Enrollment 1990-2002

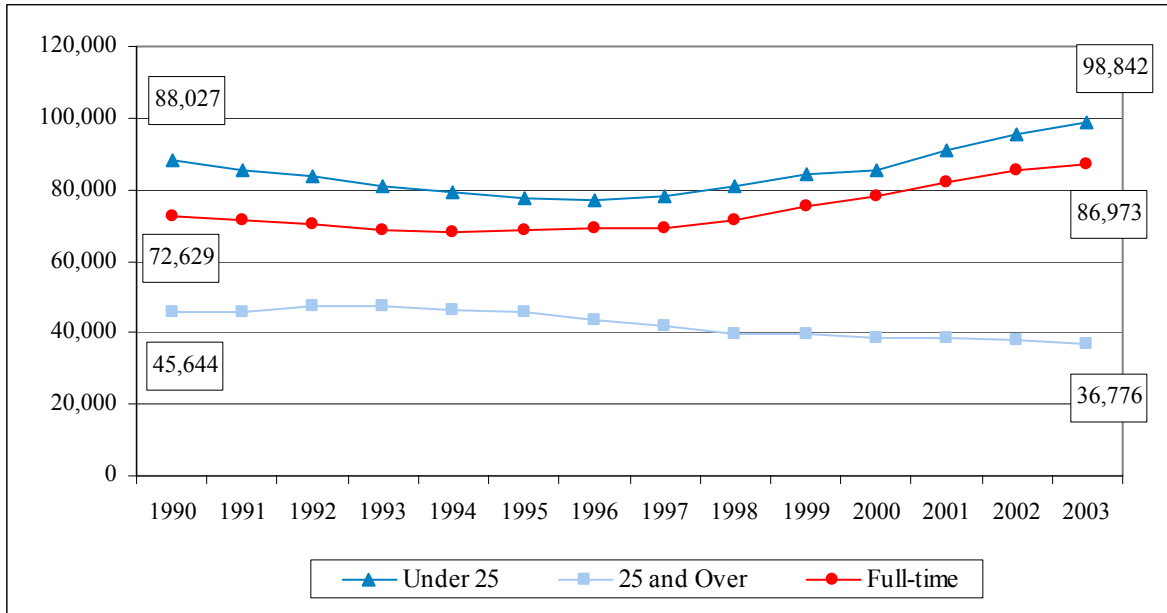


In 2003, FTE enrollment at the Community-Technical College System surpassed the 1992 peak for the second year. Although enrollment declined from 1992 to 1998 at nine of the 12 campuses, there was continued growth at Housatonic, Norwalk and Quinebaug Valley. In particular, Housatonic has displayed remarkable growth, registering a 61 percent increase since opening a new downtown campus in fall 1997. By 2002, Gateway and Tunxis joined these three with FTE enrollments above the peak. Within the one-year system increase of three percent in FTE enrollment, Asnuntuck suffered the largest decline at eight percent. Although Naugatuck Valley, Northwestern and Three Rivers also experienced small declines, eight colleges experienced growth in enrollment, with five colleges increasing by more than three percent.

### Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2003

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
Asnuntuck	682	815	806	744	750	785	785	800	734
Capital	1,857	1,818	1,368	1,354	1,319	1,468	1,533	1,757	1,794
Gateway	2,243	2,587	2,002	1,906	1,979	2,029	2,343	2,748	2,909
Housatonic	1,064	1,225	1,543	1,676	1,809	1,884	2,123	2,308	2,487
Manchester	3,325	3,523	2,766	2,684	2,698	2,729	2,914	3,127	3,250
Middlesex	1,528	1,564	1,070	1,049	1,104	1,108	1,119	1,235	1,245
Naugatuck Valley	3,214	3,172	2,521	2,495	2,599	2,729	2,821	2,938	2,904
Northwestern CT	919	941	800	767	738	702	723	782	775
Norwalk	2,162	2,360	2,545	2,444	2,619	2,748	2,921	3,093	3,278
Quinebaug Valley	554	572	597	598	666	702	762	793	822
Three Rivers	2,050	2,153	1,728	1,774	1,779	1,759	1,743	1,894	1,892
Tunxis	1,684	1,672	1,533	1,503	1,594	1,591	1,783	2,012	2,068
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,282</b>	<b>22,402</b>	<b>19,279</b>	<b>18,994</b>	<b>19,654</b>	<b>20,258</b>	<b>21,570</b>	<b>23,487</b>	<b>24,158</b>

## Connecticut Undergraduate Enrollment Student Age Summary and Full-Time Enrollment Fall 1990-2003



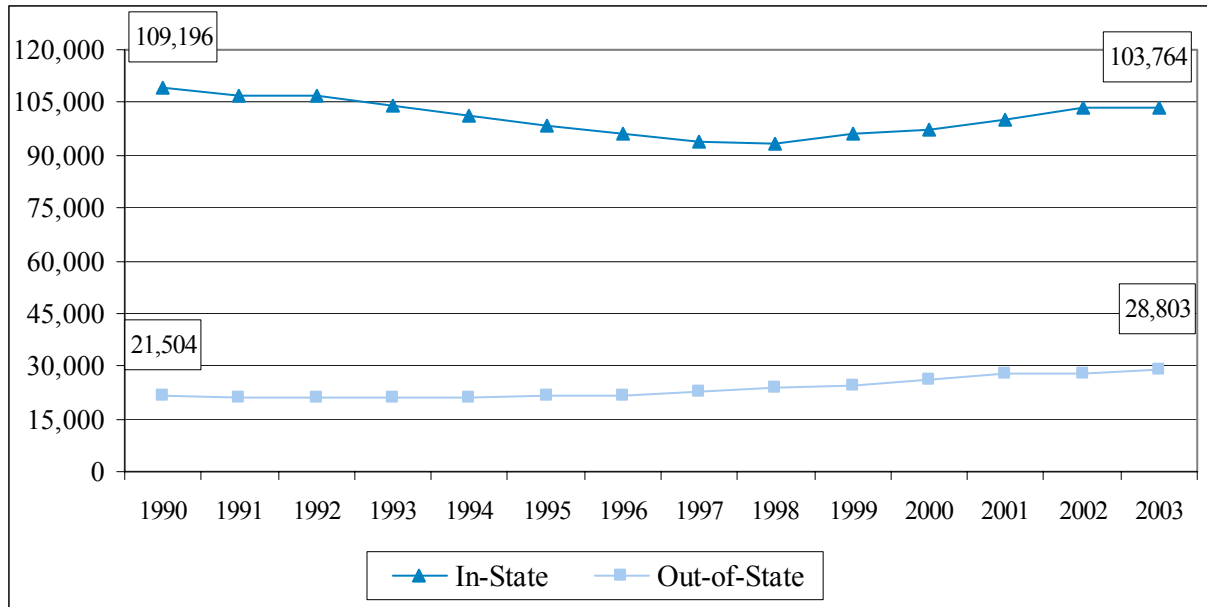
The enrollment of full-time undergraduate students began to increase in fall 1995, driven by enrollment in the independent sector. Since 1990, full-time students have represented from 70 to 88 percent of undergraduate enrollment in the independent sector, but only became the majority of undergraduates at public institutions in 1999. This upturn in full-time enrollment ties closely with the baby boomlet in traditional-age (under 25) college students which began in fall 1997, as indicated above. However, while traditional-age students increased 12 percent from 1990 to 2003, full-time enrollment grew almost twice as fast at 20 percent. (Note that the full-time and under 25 lines are drawing together in the above graph.) It appears that, in addition to fueling the enrollment increase, traditional age students are enrolling full-time in higher numbers than in recent years. It is projected that this boomlet will continue to drive enrollment through at least 2008.

Although the fall 1990 peak in full-time enrollment was exceeded in fall 1999, statewide FTE enrollment did not exceed the peak until fall 2000 due to a continuing decline in aged 25 and over enrollment. This decline is largely a reflection of the baby boom generation nearing retirement. This cohort has registered a steady decline over the period, dropping more than 19 percent.

### Student Age Summary and Full-Time Enrollment

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
Under 25	88,027	77,504	77,906	80,748	84,130	85,163	91,936	96,491	98,842
Full-time Enrollment	72,629	68,376	69,169	71,375	75,257	78,161	81,888	85,497	86,973
25 and Over	45,644	45,512	42,043	39,501	39,377	38,393	38,676	38,155	36,776

## Residence Status of Connecticut Undergraduate Students Fall 1990-2003



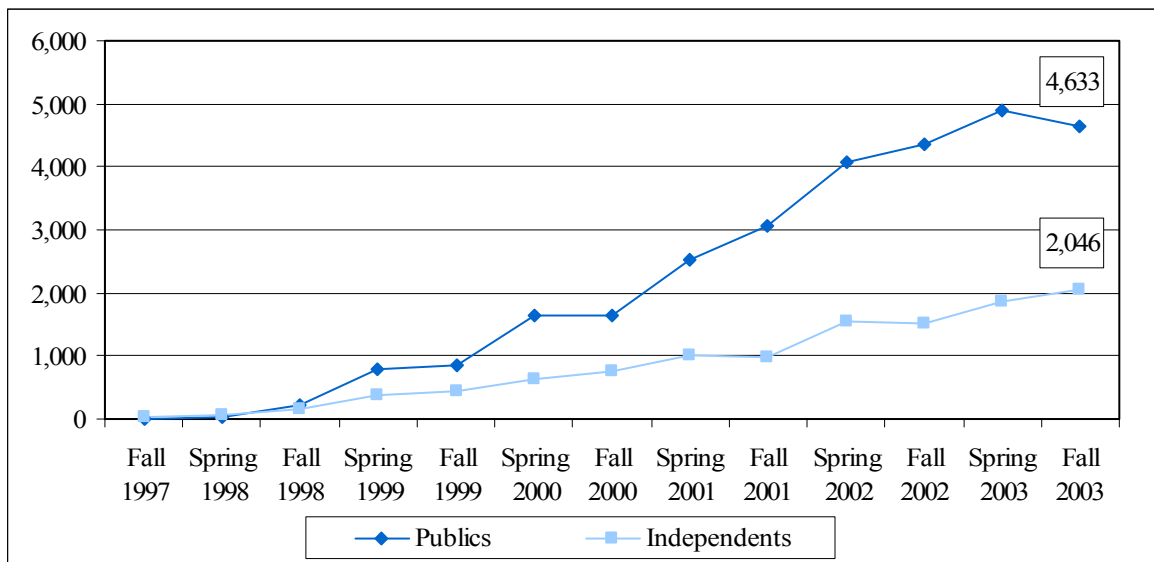
In-state enrollment follows the traditional-age college enrollment growth pattern fairly closely. In 2002, 77 percent of Connecticut's public high school graduates planned to attend college and nearly 56 percent of them planned to stay in Connecticut. Traditional-age students are staying in-state for higher education in growing numbers, albeit slowly growing numbers. The slow growth indicates that the in-state headcount numbers are adversely affected by the decline in part-time students. Increases in full-time and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment above the peak have likely been achieved, at least in part, due to the recent surge in out-of-state students.

From 1990 to 1996 out-of-state enrollment remained at a constant level between 21,000 and 22,000. From 1997 to 2001 out-of-state enrollment grew at a rate of about 1,000 per year and increased to nearly 29,000 students in 2003. Out-of-state students now make up 22 percent of the state's higher education enrollment with recent growth occurring largely at the regional independent schools and UConn. However, with the pool of in-state students expected to grow steadily through 2008, the out-of-state growth trend may begin to take a back seat.

### Residence Status 1990-2003

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
In-State	109,196	95,886	94,092	93,417	95,889	97,393	100,316	103,359	103,764
Out-of-State	21,504	21,798	22,846	23,686	24,566	25,995	27,901	28,049	28,803
In-State/Out-of-State Ratio	83/17	81/19	80/20	80/20	80/20	79/21	78/22	79/21	78/22

## Connecticut Online Enrollment 1997-2003



In fall 1997, the first two asynchronous web-based courses in higher education were offered with some 20 students enrolled through the Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium (CTDLC). Beginning with 30 institutional members, the CTDLC was created as a focal point for distance learning offered by Connecticut public and independent institutions with a high quality infrastructure available to its members. Just six years later, the CTDLC has 47 institution and affiliate members, and has enrolled nearly 6,700 students in 459 courses in fall 2003. Although there is a drop in public enrollments in fall 2003, notably at the community colleges, the variations of courses among campuses and semesters makes it difficult to judge whether 2003 figures are the beginning of a trend or a simple aberration. In addition to individual courses, the CTDLC, through its Connecticut member institutions, now has a number of full-degree programs online or under development including 11 associates, 10 bachelor's and 10 master's degree programs in subjects such as criminal justice, nursing, library science and data mining.

### Online Enrollment 1997-2003

	<u>Fall 1997</u>	<u>Fall 1998</u>	<u>Fall 1999</u>	<u>Spring 2000</u>	<u>Fall 2000</u>	<u>Spring 2001</u>	<u>Fall 2001</u>	<u>Spring 2002</u>	<u>Fall 2002</u>	<u>Spring 2003</u>	<u>Fall 2003</u>
UConn	-	-	-	-	-	13	37	55	155	232	318
CSU	-	80	376	629	573	973	705	975	714	940	864
CTC System	-	118	438	947	977	1,281	1,812	2,368	2,710	2,943	2,647
Charter Oak	-	20	42	67	97	253	507	682	794	773	804
<b>Subtotal Public Inst.</b>	-	<b>218</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>4,373</b>	<b>4,888</b>	<b>4,633</b>
<b>Independent Inst.</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>2,046</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>5,643</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>6,745</b>	<b>6,679</b>

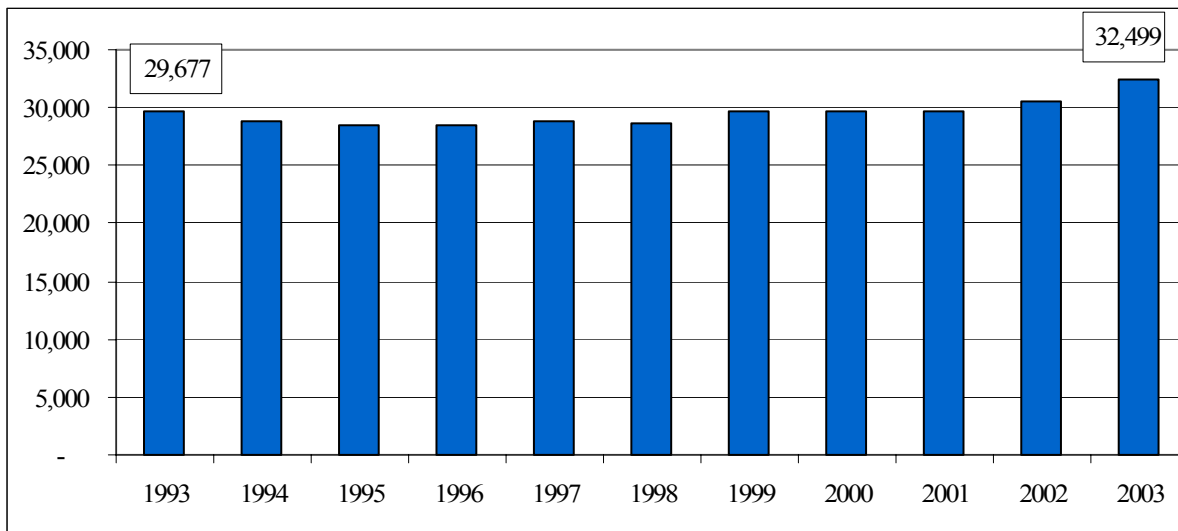


## **DEGREES CONFERRED**





## Degree Productivity by Connecticut Institutions 1993 through 2003



Connecticut colleges and universities awarded 32,499 degrees and certificates in 2003, up 6.6 percent from last year. Most of the growth was at the University of Connecticut with an increase of 16 percent compared to just under 5 percent growth across the other 46 degree-granting institutions combined. The annual number of students earning degrees is 9.5 percent higher than in 1993, roughly reflecting the increased full-time equivalent enrollment over the period. The number of minority students earning degrees increased 10.3 percent after a slight dip in 2002, and the share of degrees received by minorities rose from 15.1 to 15.7 percent. Women continue to earn more degrees than men at 59 percent of all degrees, growing steadily from 56 percent a decade ago. Although women earn fewer doctoral and first-professional degrees than their male counterparts at 49 and 47 percent, respectively, it is likely that these also will shift to the majority shortly.

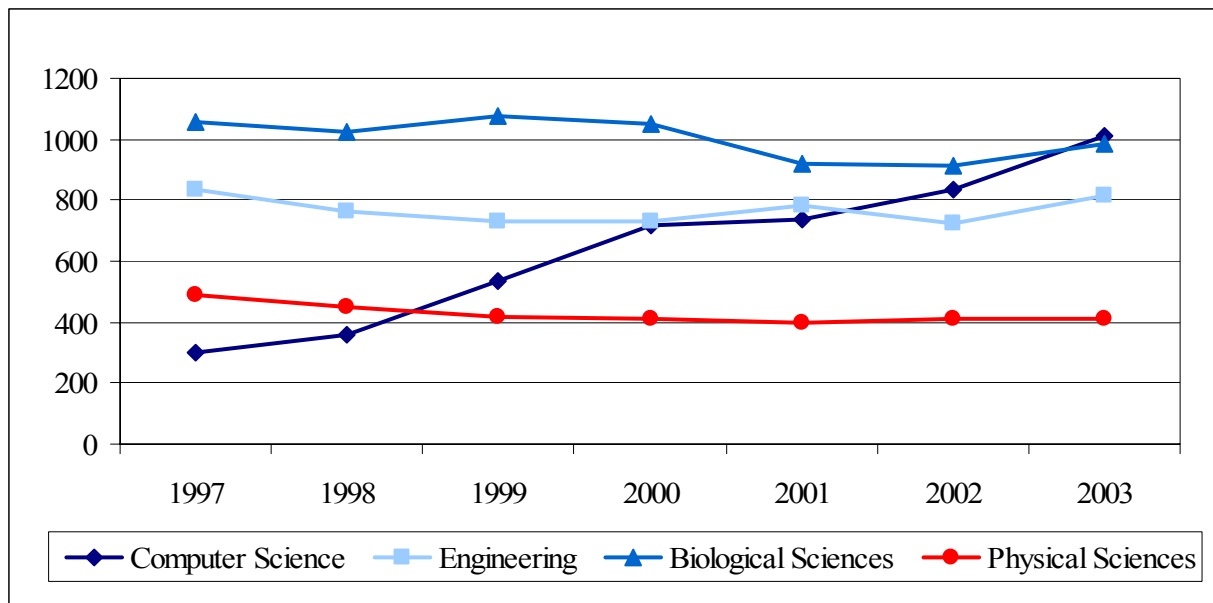
In 2003, almost half of the students earned degrees at the baccalaureate level (49.7%), followed by those with master's degrees (27.4%) and associates (14.5%). If trends continue, baccalaureate degrees may become the majority next year for the first time since 1993.

Associate's, bachelor's and master's degrees combined to account for nearly 92 percent of all awards in 2003. Although that percentage has remained in the low 90s for the last 20 years, the shares of associate's (22% in 1983 to 15% in 2003) and master's degrees (22% to 27%) have moved in opposite directions. Twenty years ago, total master's degrees essentially equaled total associate's degrees; this year master's nearly doubled associate's indicating a significant move to higher degree attainment.

The top five degree-producing disciplines continue to be business, education, social sciences and history, health professions and liberal arts and sciences. They comprise over 56 percent of all degrees in 2003 with all but health professions increasing.

Public colleges and universities awarded nearly half of all degrees at 16,100, up 9.8 percent from 2002. This is a pronounced increase and places the public institutions within range of awarding a majority of degrees, which last occurred in 1998. The degree relationship between public and private institutions tracks enrollment swings over the last decade and can be viewed in the enrollment section of this report.

### Degrees Conferred in Economic Cluster or Shortage Related Disciplines



Progress on graduating more students with degrees in scientific and technical fields important to the viability of five of Connecticut's industry "clusters" (bioscience, aerospace, software/information technology, metal manufacturing and maritime) was mostly positive in 2003. The number of degree recipients in computer science grew 21 percent in one year and has more than tripled since 1997. Engineering and biology also grew significantly at 12 and 8 percent, respectively. However, biology degrees awarded in 2003 are still seven percent lower than in 1997 and engineering degrees are three percent lower. Finally, there were two fewer degrees awarded in the physical sciences in 2003 (411 vs. 413), a minor slippage after the four-year decline between 1997 (488 awards) and 2001 (399 awards).

This is the third year for which data on multiple majors was collected. In addition to the 3,214 total degrees awarded in 2003 across these four fields, another 62 baccalaureate recipients had a second major in one of these fields. While these results temper the trends, they are lower than the last two years and Connecticut is still not producing enough students with much needed credentials.

Degrees in nursing (defined as R. N. training) declined by more than five percent—from 795 in 2002 to 753 in 2003. In the late 1990s, annual production of nurses averaged 939; in the last four years, it has averaged 755, significantly below projected needs.

A total of 3,651 students were awarded credentials in teacher preparation programs. Unfortunately, only 685, or 19 percent, were in the critical shortage areas identified by the State Department of Education (special education, mathematics 7-12, music, Spanish 7-12, school psychologist, bilingual education, speech and language pathology, consumer and home economics and school library media specialist). The Alternate Route to Certification (ARC) program awarded 125 of these priority-area credentials.

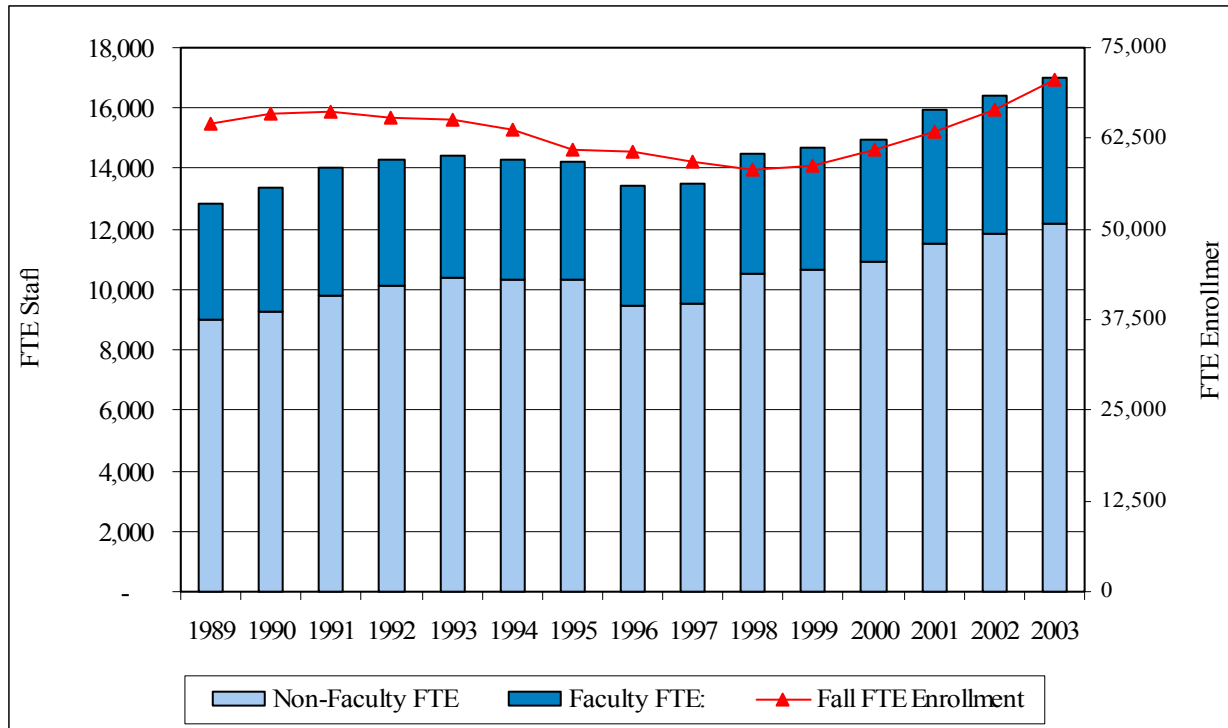


## **POSITION TRENDS**



## Connecticut Public Higher Education System Position Trends 1989-2003

Total FTE Staff by Faculty and Non-Faculty



Source: Constituent Unit Biennial Operating Budget Submission Forms and DHE Enrollment Surveys

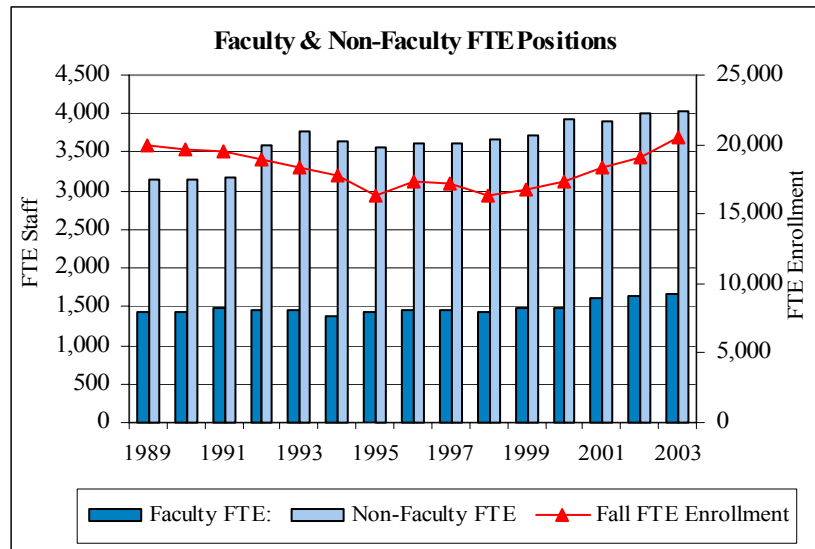
**This section is reprinted from the 2003 System Trends Book and represents pre-early retirement estimates of 2003 positions. Since early retirement figures are not yet finalized and are likely to have a significant impact on the trends, no update will be made until 2005.**

Total positions across the system have increased by 4,139 or 32 percent since 1989 to an estimated 16,983 in 2003. In comparison, fall 2002 FTE enrollment reached 70,511, passing its 1990 peak by 4,265 students or 6.4 percent.

From 1989 to 2003, the faculty complement of positions has grown by 928, or 24 percent, to 4,805. This figure does not include faculty at the University of Connecticut Health Center where all positions are reported as non-faculty. The non-faculty category has added 3,211 since 1989 bringing the total non-faculty positions to 12,178 in 2003, an increase of 36 percent. After a leap in 1990 in response to the enrollment peak, faculty positions hovered around 4,000 until 2001 when growing enrollment again began to be an influence. From 2000 to 2003, enrollment and faculty grew at roughly the same rates with faculty reaching over 4,800 positions by 2003, a 20 percent increase over the previous decade's level. Non-faculty positions, however, grew steadily from a low of nearly 9,000 in 1989 to almost 12,200 in 2003, dropping only briefly in 1996 and 1997.

### University of Connecticut Position Trends 1989-2003

At the University of Connecticut, total funded positions increased 1,145 or 25 percent from 1989 to 2003. The majority of the growth occurred in the non-faculty complement which increased by nearly 900 or 29 percent. The growth began with a surge in 1992, then steadied until rising sharply in 2000 and has hovered at around 4,000 positions since. The faculty, on the other hand, remained between 1,400 and 1,500 from 1989 to 2000, dipping and growing along with enrollment. Recent enrollment growth has pushed the faculty complement past the 1,600 position level, fast approaching 1,700. Fall FTE enrollment declined from a peak of 19,903 in 1989 to a low of 16,269 in 1995, a reduction of 18.3 percent. Over the past five years, enrollment has been on the rise, along with faculty, and now stands at 20,577, about 674 students, or 3.4 percent, above the peak in 1989.



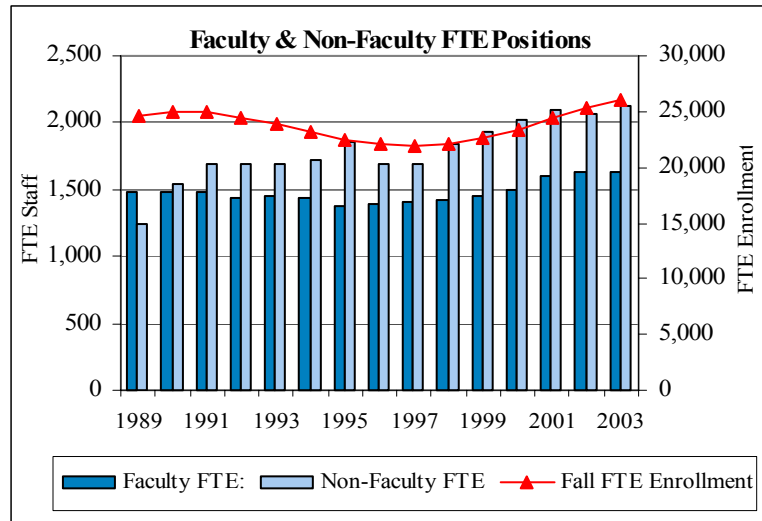
FTE	1989	2000	2001	2002	Est. 2003	Change 1989-03
<b>Faculty</b>						
Full-Time	1,109	985	1,002	1,015	1,033	-6.9%
Part-Time	311	501	607	617	634	103.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
Full-Time %	78.1%	66.3%	62.3%	62.2%	62.0%	
Part-Time %	21.9%	33.7%	37.7%	37.8%	38.0%	

Source: University of Connecticut Biennial Operating Budget Submission and DHE Enrollment Surveys.

Due to the more rapid growth of non-faculty positions since 1989, faculty as a percent of total positions dropped nearly two percentage points to roughly 29 percent. At the same time, there has been a significant shift from full-time to part-time faculty. While full-time faculty declined by about 7 percent over the period, full-time equivalent part-time faculty more than doubled, from 311 in 1989 to 634 in 2003. The ratio of full-time to part-time faculty was nearly 80 percent in 1989 and dropped to about 66 percent by 2000. Since then, the proportion has declined another four percentage points to 62 percent. In 2003, part-time faculty are filling an additional 133 full-time positions, for a 26.5 percent increase, and full-time faculty have added 48 positions, a 4.9 percent increase. This data demonstrates that as enrollment has increased, the need for faculty has been met primarily through the use of adjunct faculty with no significant increase in the ranks of full-time staff.

## Connecticut State University Position Trends 1989-2003

At Connecticut State University, total funded positions increased 1,041, or 38.3 percent, from 1989 to 2003. The majority of the growth occurred in the non-faculty complement which increased nearly 900, or 71.1 percent, beginning with a leap of nearly 300 positions in 1990. From 1991 through 1997, non-faculty remained stable at about 1,700 before growing to 2,000 in 2000 and subsequently reaching just over 2,100 by 2003. The number of faculty, although growing at an overall rate of nearly 11 percent, did not pass 1989's level of 1,475 until 2000 due to generally declining enrollment through the period. The recent enrollment surge pushed the faculty lines over 1,600 by 2003. In comparison, fall FTE enrollment declined from a peak of 25,050 in 1990 to a low of 21,947 in 1997, a reduction of 11.1 percent. Over the past seven years, enrollment has steadily increased at CSU along with faculty, and now stands at 25,980, about 930 students or 3.7 percent above the previous peak in fall of 1989.



FTE	1989	2000	2001	2002	Est. 2003	Change 1989-03
<b>Faculty</b>						
Full-Time	1,118	1,130	1,170	1,180	1,206	7.9%
Part-Time	357	360	429	452	428	19.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>10.7%</b>
Full-Time %	75.8%	75.8%	73.2%	72.3%	73.8%	
Part-Time %	24.2%	24.2%	26.8%	27.7%	26.2%	

Source: Connecticut State University System Biennial Operating Budget Submission and DHE Enrollment Surveys.

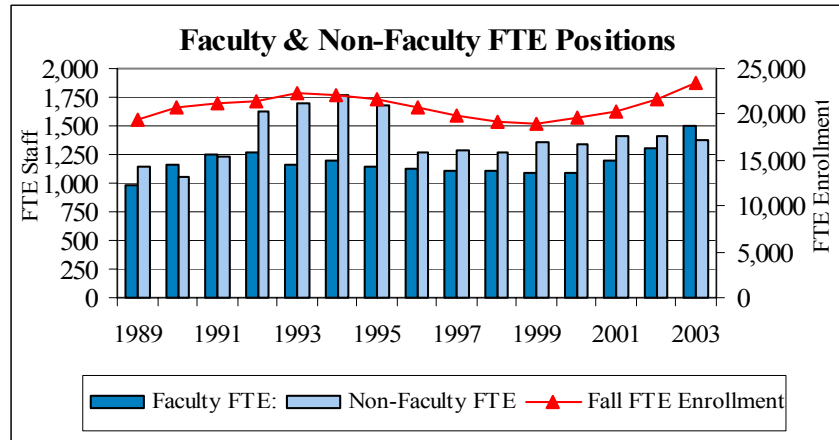
With the significant growth of non-faculty positions, faculty as a percent of total positions at the State University dropped more than 10 percentage points to roughly 44 percent. At the same time, the relationship between full-time and part-time faculty has remained fairly constant at a ratio of roughly 75/25 with a slight dip experienced in 2001 and 2002. Specifically, since 1997, full-time faculty positions increased by 158 or 15 percent while part-time faculty increased at a slightly faster rate of 21 percent, or 75 positions. Over the same period, enrollment grew by more than 4,000 students, or 18 percent, and the entire faculty complement increased at about the same rate with 233 faculty added. The CSU faculty collective bargaining contract requires the State University to maintain the roughly 75/25 ratio of full-time to part-time faculty, which explains the lack of growth in adjuncts noted elsewhere.

### Community-Technical College System Position Trends 1989-2003

At the Community-Technical College System, funded positions increased 748 or 35.1 percent from 1989 to 2003. The majority of the growth occurred in the faculty complement which increased by 522, or nearly 53 percent. From 1989 to 2001, the faculty remained between 1,000 and 1,200 following the same trend as enrollment.

The recent enrollment surge pushed the faculty lines to just over 1,500 by 2003. Non-faculty positions, on the other hand, grew 20 percent over the same period with the spike from 1992 to 1995 followed by a more measured rise through 2003.

In comparison, fall FTE enrollment declined from a peak of 22,402 in 1992 to a low of 18,994 in 1999, a reduction of 15.2 percent. Over the past four years, enrollment in the CTC System has been on the increase, and now stands at 23,487, about 1,085 students or 4.8 percent above the previous peak in 1989.



FTE	1989	2000	2001	Est. 2002	Est. 2003	Change 1989-03
<b>Faculty</b>						
Full-Time	809	772	768	777	777	-4.0%
Part-Time	173	312	431	520	727	321.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>53.2%</b>
Full-Time %	82.4%	71.2%	64.0%	59.9%	51.7%	
Part-Time %	17.6%	28.8%	36.0%	40.1%	48.3%	

Source: Community-Technical College System Biennial Operating Budget Submission and DHE Enrollment Surveys.

Due to the more rapid growth in faculty positions since 1989, faculty as a percent of total positions at the community colleges has increased about six percentage points to 52 percent. At the same time, there has been a dramatic shift in the relationship of full-time to part-time faculty. The System has moved from a full-time mix greater than 80/20 to one approaching 50/50 in 2003. Specifically, full-time faculty declined by about four percent, or 32 positions, while part-time faculty have more than tripled with 554 positions added. The community colleges have managed enrollment growth of nearly 4,500 students (23.7%) since 1998 with the addition of almost 400 adjunct faculty, an increase of 121 percent, while the full-time faculty complement has actually been reduced by 19 positions or 2.5 percent.



## Connecticut Public Higher Education FTE Faculty & Staff 1989-2003

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>Estimated 2003</u>	<u>Change 1989-03</u>
<b>FTE Faculty</b>							
University of Connecticut	1,420	1,492	1,486	1,609	1,632	1,667	17.4%
UConn Health Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut State University	1,475	1,452	1,490	1,599	1,632	1,634	10.7%
Community-Tech College System	982	1,085	1,087	1,199	1,297	1,504	53.2%
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Faculty</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>23.9%</b>
<b>FTE Non-Faculty</b>							
University of Connecticut	3,141	3,710	3,936	3,893	4,002	4,039	28.6%
Connecticut State University	1,241	1,933	2,028	2,099	2,068	2,123	71.1%
Community-Tech College System	1,150	1,354	1,345	1,412	1,417	1,375	19.7%
<b>Subtotal Non-Faculty</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>6,997</b>	<b>7,309</b>	<b>7,404</b>	<b>7,487</b>	<b>7,537</b>	<b>36.2%</b>
UConn Health Center*	3,357	3,577	3,508	4,044	4,252	4,529	34.9%
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC**	22	30	36	49	55	60	172.7%
Department of Higher Education	57	48	46	48	48	52	-8.8%
<b>Total Non-Faculty</b>	<b>8,967</b>	<b>10,651</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>11,545</b>	<b>11,842</b>	<b>12,178</b>	<b>35.8%</b>
<b>FTE Total Staff</b>							
University of Connecticut	4,561	5,202	5,422	5,502	5,634	5,706	25.1%
UConn Health Center*	3,357	3,577	3,508	4,044	4,252	4,529	34.9%
Connecticut State University	2,716	3,385	3,519	3,698	3,700	3,757	38.3%
Community-Tech College System	2,131	2,439	2,837	2,611	2,713	2,879	35.1%
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC**	22	30	36	49	55	60	172.7%
Department of Higher Education	57	48	46	48	48	52	-8.8%
<b>Total Staff</b>	<b>12,844</b>	<b>14,680</b>	<b>14,963</b>	<b>15,952</b>	<b>16,402</b>	<b>16,983</b>	<b>32.2%</b>

\* The University of Connecticut Health Center staff is not reported by faculty and non-faculty, therefore, all staff have been categorized as non-faculty.

\*\*Growth in positions at Charter Oak drops to 104.5% from 1989 to 2003 when the 15 CTDLC positions are removed.

Source: Constituent Unit Biennial Operating Budget Submissions





# **TUITION AND FEES REVISED JUNE 2004**

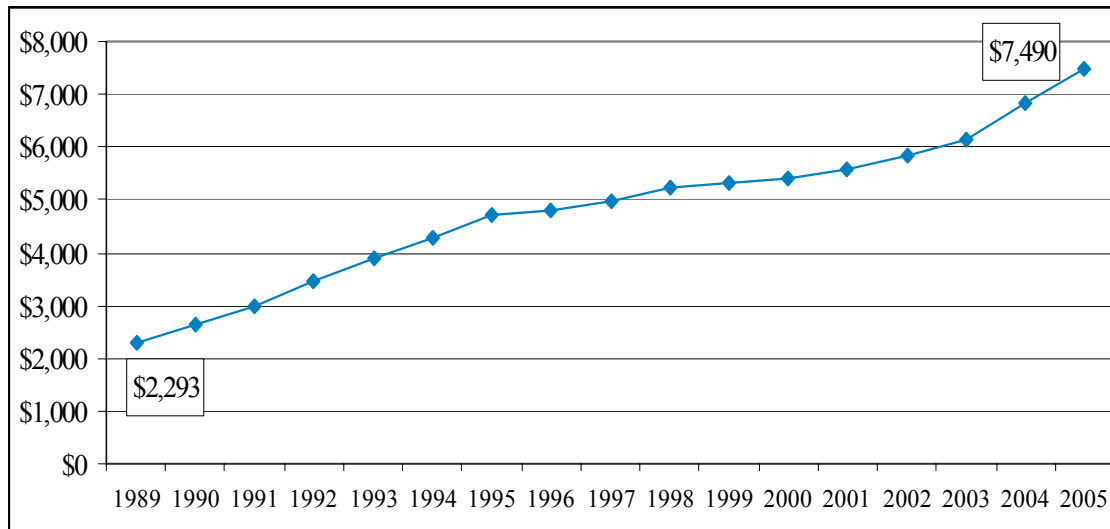


## Connecticut Public Higher Education Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees

	<u>In-State</u>			<u>Out-of-State</u>		
	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<b>University of Connecticut</b>						
Commuter	\$ 6,812	\$7,490	10.0%	\$17,596	\$19,322	9.8%
Resident	13,700	14,894	8.7%	24,484	26,726	9.2%
<b>Connecticut State University</b>						
Commuter	5,121	5,611	9.6%	12,109	13,127	8.4%
Resident	11,875	12,748	7.4%	18,863	20,264	7.4%
<b>Community-Technical College System</b>						
	2,310	2,406	4.2%	6,890	7,178	4.2%
<b>Charter Oak State College</b>						
Associate Degree	815	885	8.6%	1,055	1,145	8.5%
Bachelor Degree 1st Year	940	1,000	6.4%	1,180	1,255	6.4%
Bachelor Degree > 1st Year	530	570	7.5%	695	750	7.9%

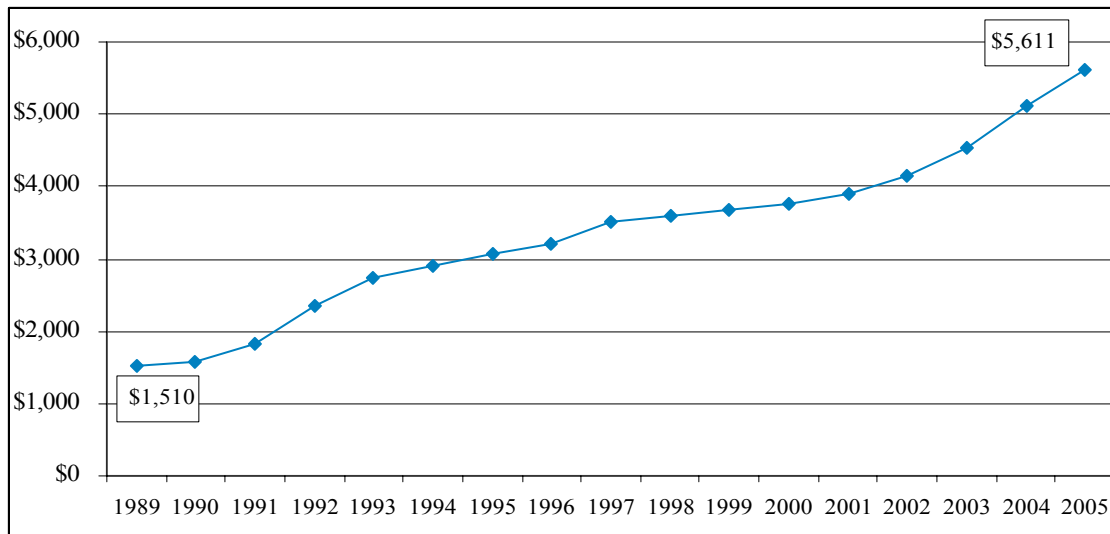
For the 2005 academic year, tuition and fee increases have dropped below the double digit range for undergraduate commuting students at all public institutions, except the University of Connecticut. In June 2004, the Connecticut State University (CSU) rolled back its tuition increase from 13.7 percent to 8.1 percent after receiving additional funding from the legislature. At the same time, the University of Connecticut raised its tuition and fees from 7.7 percent increase to 10.0 percent in order to generate additional funding for the replacement of faculty lost to the Early Retirement Incentive Program. The major portion of 2005 increases occurs in tuition, which will grow by 9.7 percent at the University of Connecticut, 8.1 percent at CSU and 4.1 percent at the Community Colleges. All increases continue well above the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) rate for 2003 of 2.6 percent and the corresponding CPI rate of 2.2 percent. The main driver for the double digit increases in 2004 is a reduction in state support resulting from significant budget shortfalls. Elsewhere, public sector 2004 tuition increases are reported as high as 39 percent in Arizona and 64 percent at California community colleges. These increases are triggered by the economic downturn that is squeezing state budgets, and by extension, state support for higher education, across the nation. Through 2003, Connecticut's rates were favorable in comparison with the rest of the country, but with similar budgetary problems, collective bargaining increases in the five percent range and growing technology, utility and debt service costs, tuition increases are likely to remain relatively high.

### University of Connecticut In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1989 – 2005



<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees</u>	<u>% Increase Over Prior Year</u>	<u>Cumulative % Increase</u>
1989	\$2,293	-	-
1990	2,631	14.7%	14.7%
1991	2,974	13.0%	29.7%
1992	3,463	16.4%	51.0%
1993	3,902	12.7%	70.2%
1994	4,290	9.9%	87.1%
1995	4,712	9.8%	105.5%
1996	4,810	2.1%	109.8%
1997	4,974	3.4%	116.9%
1998	5,242	5.4%	128.6%
1999	5,330	1.7%	132.4%
2000	5,404	1.4%	135.7%
2001	5,596	3.6%	144.0%
2002	5,824	4.1%	154.0%
2003	6,154	5.7%	168.4%
2004	6,812	10.7%	197.1%
2005	7,490	10.0%	226.6%

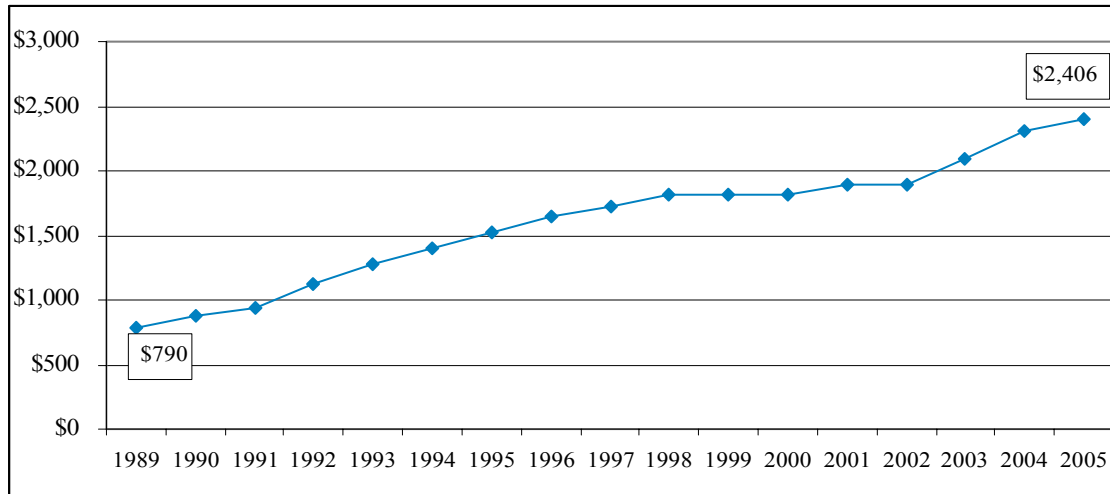
## Connecticut State University In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1989 – 2005



<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees*</u>	<u>% increase over prior year</u>	<u>Cumulative % Increase</u>
1989	\$1,510	-	-
1990	1,586	5.0%	5.0%
1991	1,823	14.9%	20.7%
1992	2,345	28.7%	55.3%
1993	2,732	16.5%	81.0%
1994	2,912	6.6%	92.9%
1995	3,075	5.6%	103.7%
1996	3,194	3.9%	111.6%
1997	3,500	9.6%	131.9%
1998	3,601	2.9%	138.6%
1999	3,667	1.8%	142.9%
2000	3,749	2.2%	148.4%
2001	3,910	4.3%	158.9%
2002	4,153	6.2%	175.1%
2003	4,531	9.1%	200.2%
2004	5,121	13.0%	239.3%
2005	5,611	9.6%	271.6%

\* Does not include sickness insurance

### Community-Technical College System In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1989 – 2005



<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees</u>	<u>% increase over prior year</u>	<u>Cumulative % Increase</u>
1989	\$790	-	-
1990	880	11.4%	11.4%
1991	934	6.1%	18.2%
1992	1,130	21.0%	43.0%
1993	1,276	12.9%	61.5%
1994	1,398	9.6%	77.0%
1995	1,520	8.7%	92.4%
1996	1,646	8.3%	108.4%
1997	1,722	4.6%	118.0%
1998	1,814	5.3%	129.6%
1999	1,814	0.0%	129.6%
2000	1,814	0.0%	129.6%
2001	1,886	4.0%	138.7%
2002	1,888	0.1%	139.0%
2003	2,088	10.6%	164.3%
2004	2,310	10.6%	192.4%
2005	2,406	4.2%	204.6%



## Universities In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2003-04

### National Ranking

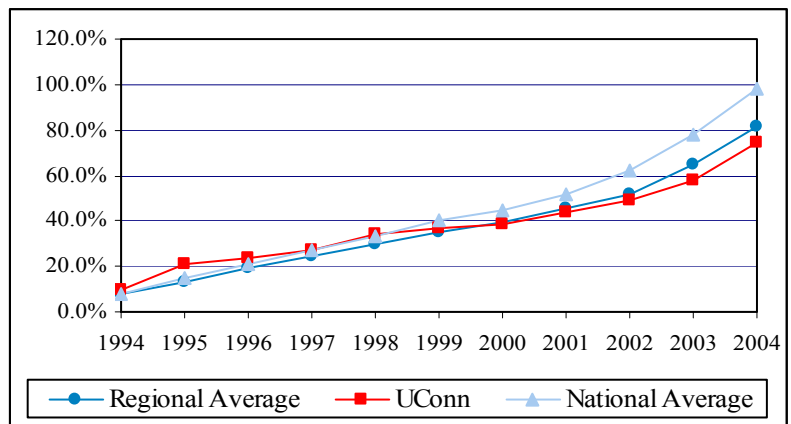
Vermont	\$9,636	1
Pennsylvania	\$9,206	2
New Hampshire	\$8,664	3
Michigan	\$7,975	4
New Jersey	\$7,927	5
Massachusetts	\$7,482	6
Minnesota	\$7,116	7
Illinois	\$7,010	8
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$6,812</b>	<b>9</b>
Maryland	\$6,759	10
Missouri	\$6,558	11
Delaware	\$6,498	12
Ohio	\$6,412	13
Rhode Island	\$6,186	14
Virginia	\$5,964	15
Maine	\$5,914	16
New York	\$5,861	17
South Carolina	\$5,778	18
Indiana	\$5,767	19
Texas	\$5,734	20
National Average	\$5,218	

The University of Connecticut consistently ranks among the top 10 most expensive state universities, in terms of tuition and fees, on both a national and regional basis. Even the tuition freeze in 1999 and 2000 only brought the cumulative increase slightly below the national and regional growth rates as illustrated below. In FY 2003, UConn's ranking dropped to ninth nationally for the first time since 1990 with Illinois, Minnesota and Massachusetts (which came off several years of declining rates with a 24+ percent increase), all passing Connecticut. Although UConn's tuition and fees increased 10.7 percent in 2004, the national average was nearly 1 point higher at 11.6 percent, so UConn has kept its number nine ranking. The average regional tuition growth rate of 10.2 percent in 2004 is only slightly lower than UConn, but the four schools below UConn in the region are not growing fast enough to surpass Connecticut, and the top three institutions in the region are effectively semi-privatized with state support representing a relatively small portion of their revenue. With a 7.7 percent increase for 2005, UConn is likely to maintain its regional ranking and possibly continue to gain on the national level depending upon how state budget problems affect tuition.

### Regional Ranking

Vermont	\$9,636	1
Pennsylvania	\$9,206	2
New Hampshire	\$8,664	3
New Jersey	\$7,927	4
Massachusetts	\$7,482	5
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$6,812</b>	<b>6</b>
Delaware	\$6,498	7
Rhode Island	\$6,186	8
Maine	\$5,914	9
New York	\$5,861	10
Regional Average	\$7,419	

### Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2004



Source: 2003-04 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (December 2003).

## State Universities In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2003-04

### National Ranking

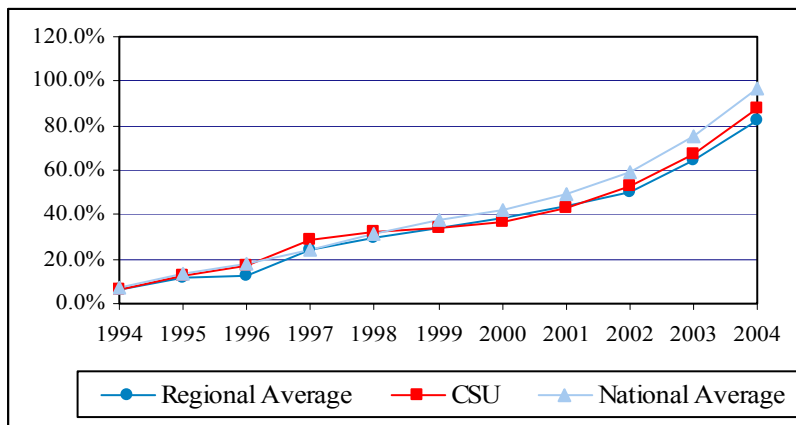
New Jersey	\$7,166	1
Ohio	\$6,620	2
New Hampshire	\$6,375	3
Pennsylvania	\$5,820	4
Vermont	\$5,806	5
Maryland	\$5,747	6
Michigan	\$5,423	7
Illinois	\$5,238	8
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$5,149</b>	<b>9</b>
New York	\$5,129	10
South Carolina	\$5,082	11
Virginia	\$5,023	12
Massachusetts	\$4,988	13
Indiana	\$4,936	14
Iowa	\$4,916	15
Missouri	\$4,562	16
Minnesota	\$4,517	17
Oregon	\$4,493	18
South Dakota	\$4,322	19
Maine	\$4,183	20
National Average	\$4,169	

Connecticut State University consistently ranks among the top 10 most expensive state universities, in terms of tuition and fees, on both a national and regional basis. The tuition freeze in 1999 brought the cumulative increase below the national rate of growth for the first time. But it took a continued freeze in 2000 to bring the cumulative growth rate below the regional average. Even though a 13 percent increase in 2004 exceeded the regional and national average growth rates of 10.9 and 12.1 percent, respectively, CSU's rank did not change on either scale. The regional growth rate would have been lower if not for the significant increases in New York and Massachusetts which exceeded 22 percent. As indicated in the graph below, CSU's rate of growth in tuition and fees is surpassing the regional average and remaining constant with the national average. So far it is not moving up on the scale. However, with a 9.6 percent increase for 2005, CSU is likely to remain above the regional annual growth rate and approach the national annual growth rate while the rankings are likely to remain stable.

### Regional Ranking

New Jersey	\$7,166	1
New Hampshire	\$6,375	2
Pennsylvania	\$5,820	3
Vermont	\$5,806	4
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$5,149</b>	<b>5</b>
New York	\$5,129	6
Massachusetts	\$4,988	7
Maine	\$4,183	8
Rhode Island	\$3,995	9
Regional Average	\$5,401	

### Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2004



Source: 2003-04 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (December 2003).

## Community Colleges In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2003-04

### National Ranking

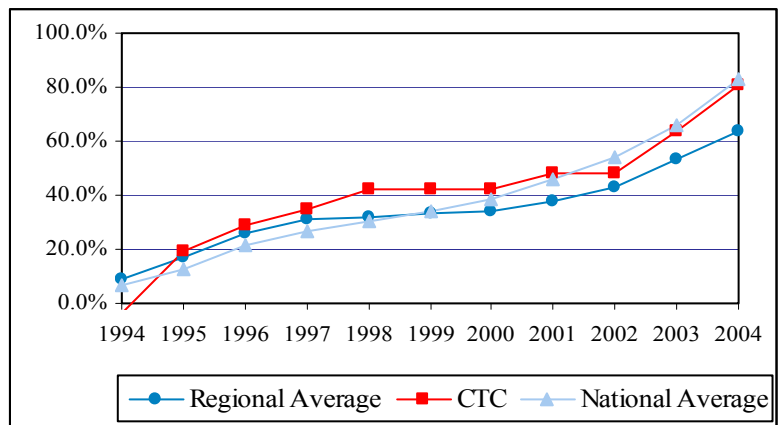
Vermont	\$3,494	1
Wisconsin	\$3,433	2
Minnesota	\$3,419	3
Massachusetts	\$3,267	4
New York	\$2,956	5
Iowa	\$2,913	6
South Carolina	\$2,731	7
Ohio	\$2,717	8
Oregon	\$2,701	9
Maryland	\$2,675	10
New Jersey	\$2,647	11
Indiana	\$2,524	12
North Dakota	\$2,503	13
Missouri	\$2,471	14
Alabama	\$2,458	15
Alaska	\$2,418	16
Pennsylvania	\$2,417	17
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$2,310</b>	<b>18</b>
Idaho	\$2,213	19
Colorado	\$2,210	20
National Average	\$2,101	

The Community-Technical College System is ranked 6th in the region and 18th in the nation. Nationally and regionally, this represents the same position as in 2003. From 1995 to 2001, the CTC System tuition and fee cumulative growth rate exceeded both the national and regional averages despite the two-year tuition freeze in 1999 and 2000 and the commitment of the Board of Trustees to access. However, a modest increase in 2001 and virtually no increase in 2002, coupled with rising rates in other states, moved the CTC System down the ranking three positions to 19. A 10.6 percent increase for the System in 2004 is well above the regional annual growth rate of 6.7 percent although in line with the national growth rate of 10.2 percent. In the region, tuition rates ranged from a low of no increase in Maine to high of 14.2 percent in Massachusetts. With a modest 4.2 percent increase in the full-time rate for 2005, the community colleges are likely to maintain both their national and regional rankings.

### Regional Ranking

Vermont	\$3,494	1
Massachusetts	\$3,267	2
New York	\$2,956	3
New Jersey	\$2,647	4
Pennsylvania	\$2,417	5
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$2,310</b>	<b>6</b>
Rhode Island	\$2,120	7
Maine	\$2,040	8
Delaware	\$1,992	9
Regional Average	\$2,583	

### Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2004



Source: 2003-04 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (December 2003).

### University of Connecticut – Storrs Schedule of Full-Time Tuition & Common Fees In-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$4,282	\$4,448	\$4,730	\$5,260	\$5,772	9.7%
General University Fee	958	994	1,032	1,092	1,200	9.9%
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee	250	258	268	282	308	9.2%
Conn. Daily Campus Fee	14	14	14	14	14	0.0%
Student Government Fee	30	30	30	48	66	37.5%
WHUS Fee & TV Fee	24	24	24	24	28	16.7%
Student Union Fee*	26	26	26	52	62	19.2%
Transit Fee	12	30	30	40	40	0.0%
<b>Total Commuting Student</b>	<b>\$5,596</b>	<b>\$5,824</b>	<b>\$6,154</b>	<b>\$6,812</b>	<b>\$7,490</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
Room Fee (Double)	3,222	3,348	3,478	3,670	3,872	5.5%
Food Service	2,840	2,950	3,064	3,218	3,532	9.8%
<b>Total Resident Student</b>	<b>\$11,658</b>	<b>\$12,122</b>	<b>\$12,696</b>	<b>\$13,700</b>	<b>\$14,894</b>	<b>8.7%</b>

\* The Student Union Fee doubles in 2004 due to the addition of a \$26 fee to offset the building costs for the new Union. The fee was approved by students.

### Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$ 13,056	\$13,566	\$14,425	\$16,044	\$17,604	9.7%
General University Fee	958	994	1,032	1,092	1,200	9.9%
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee	250	258	268	282	308	9.2%
Conn. Daily Campus Fee	14	14	14	14	14	0.0%
Student Government Fee	30	30	30	48	66	37.5%
WHUS Fee & TV Fee	24	24	24	24	28	16.7%
Student Union Fee*	26	26	26	52	62	19.2%
Transit Fee	12	30	30	40	40	0.0%
<b>Total Commuting Student</b>	<b>\$ 14,370</b>	<b>\$14,942</b>	<b>\$15,849</b>	<b>\$17,596</b>	<b>\$19,322</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
Room Fee (Double)	3,222	3,348	3,478	3,670	3,872	5.5%
Food Service	2,840	2,950	3,064	3,218	3,532	9.8%
<b>Total Resident Student</b>	<b>\$20,432</b>	<b>\$21,240</b>	<b>\$22,391</b>	<b>\$24,484</b>	<b>\$26,726</b>	<b>9.2%</b>

**University of Connecticut Health Center  
Schedule of Tuition & Common Fees  
In-State Students**

	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<b>1 Year % Change</b>
<b>School of Medicine</b>						
Basic Fees	\$4,100	\$4,200	\$4,380	\$5,040	\$5,800	15.1%
Tuition	9,655	10,040	10,440	12,000	13,800	15.0%
<b>Total School of Medicine</b>	<b>\$13,755</b>	<b>\$14,240</b>	<b>\$14,820</b>	<b>\$17,040</b>	<b>\$19,600</b>	<b>15.0%</b>
<b>School of Dental Medicine</b>						
Basic Fees	\$3,950	\$4,030	\$4,030	\$4,635	\$5,330	15.0%
Tuition	8,385	8,385	8,385	9,643	11,089	15.0%
<b>Total School of Dental Medicine</b>	<b>\$12,335</b>	<b>\$12,415</b>	<b>\$12,415</b>	<b>\$14,278</b>	<b>\$16,419</b>	<b>15.0%</b>

**Out-of-State Students**

	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<b>1 Year % Change</b>
<b>School of Medicine</b>						
Basic Fees	\$4,100	\$4,200	\$4,380	\$5,040	\$5,800	15.1%
Tuition	21,960	22,840	23,750	27,300	31,400	15.0%
<b>Total School of Medicine</b>	<b>\$26,060</b>	<b>\$27,040</b>	<b>\$28,130</b>	<b>\$32,340</b>	<b>\$37,200</b>	<b>15.0%</b>
<b>School of Dental Medicine</b>						
Basic Fees	\$3,950	\$4,030	\$4,030	\$4,635	\$5,330	15.0%
Tuition	21,490	21,490	21,490	24,714	28,420	15.0%
<b>Total School of Dental Medicine</b>	<b>\$25,440</b>	<b>\$25,520</b>	<b>\$25,520</b>	<b>\$29,349</b>	<b>\$33,750</b>	<b>15.0%</b>

### Connecticut State University – System Average Schedule of Full-Time Tuition & Common Fees

#### In-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$2,142	\$2,226	\$2,313	\$2,648	\$2,862	8.1%
University Fee	659	682	706	732	765	4.5%
University General Fee	872	977	1,184	1,385	1,629	17.6%
Information Tech Fee	125	150	200	218	218	0.0%
Student Activity Fee	112	118	118	128	128	0.0%
Media Fee	-	-	10	10	10	0.0%
<b>Total Commuting Student</b>	<b>\$3,910</b>	<b>\$4,153</b>	<b>\$4,531</b>	<b>\$5,121</b>	<b>\$5,611</b>	<b>9.6%</b>
Avg. Housing Fee	3,277	3,425	3,581	3,792	4,013	5.8%
Avg. Food Service	2,548	2,662	2,777	2,962	3,124	5.5%
<b>Total Resident Student</b>	<b>\$9,734</b>	<b>\$10,240</b>	<b>\$10,889</b>	<b>\$11,875</b>	<b>12,748</b>	<b>7.4%</b>

#### Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$6,934	\$7,204	\$7,485	\$8,570	\$9,264	8.1%
University Fee	1,620	1,677	1,736	1,798	1,879	4.5%
University General Fee	872	977	1,184	1,385	1,629	17.6%
Information Tech Fee	125	150	200	218	218	0.0%
Student Activity Fee	112	118	118	128	128	0.0%
Media Fee	-	-	10	10	10	0.0%
<b>Total Commuting Student</b>	<b>\$9,663</b>	<b>\$10,126</b>	<b>\$10,733</b>	<b>\$12,109</b>	<b>\$13,127</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
Avg. Housing Fee	3,277	3,425	3,581	3,792	4,013	5.8%
Avg. Food Service	2,548	2,662	2,777	2,962	3,124	5.5%
<b>Total Resident Student</b>	<b>\$15,487</b>	<b>\$16,213</b>	<b>\$17,091</b>	<b>\$18,863</b>	<b>\$20,264</b>	<b>7.4%</b>

**Community-Technical College System  
Schedule of Full-Time Tuition & Common Fees  
In-State Undergraduate Students**

	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<b>1 Year % Change</b>
Tuition	\$1,680	1,680	\$1,818	\$2,028	\$2,112	4.1%
College Service Fee	186	188	250	262	274	4.6%
Student Activity Fee	20	20	20	20	20	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,886</b>	<b>\$1,888</b>	<b>\$2,088</b>	<b>\$2,310</b>	<b>\$2,406</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

**Out-of-State Undergraduate Students**

	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<b>1 Year % Change</b>
Tuition	\$5,232	\$5,232	\$5,454	\$6,084	\$6,336	4.1%
College Service Fee	186	564	750	786	822	4.6%
Student Activity Fee	20	20	20	20	20	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,438</b>	<b>\$5,816</b>	<b>\$6,224</b>	<b>\$6,890</b>	<b>\$7,178</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

### Charter Oak State College Schedule of Tuition & Common Fees

#### In-State Students

	<b>1 Year</b>					
	<b><u>2000-01</u></b>	<b><u>2001-02</u></b>	<b><u>2002-03</u></b>	<b><u>2003-04</u></b>	<b><u>2004-05</u></b>	<b><u>% Change</u></b>
Associates Degree	\$702	\$730	\$759	\$815	\$885	8.6%
Bachelors Degree (1st year cost)	\$812	\$840	\$869	\$940	\$1,000	6.4%
Bachelors Degree (after 1st year)	\$465	\$483	\$502	\$530	\$570	7.5%

#### Out-of-State Students

	<b>1 Year</b>					
	<b><u>2000-01</u></b>	<b><u>2001-02</u></b>	<b><u>2002-03</u></b>	<b><u>2003-04</u></b>	<b><u>2004-05</u></b>	<b><u>% Change</u></b>
Associates Degree	\$905	\$941	\$979	\$1,055	\$1,145	8.5%
Bachelors Degree (1st year cost)	\$1,015	\$1,051	\$1,089	\$1,180	\$1,255	6.4%
Bachelors Degree (after 1st year)	\$607	\$631	\$656	\$695	\$750	7.9%

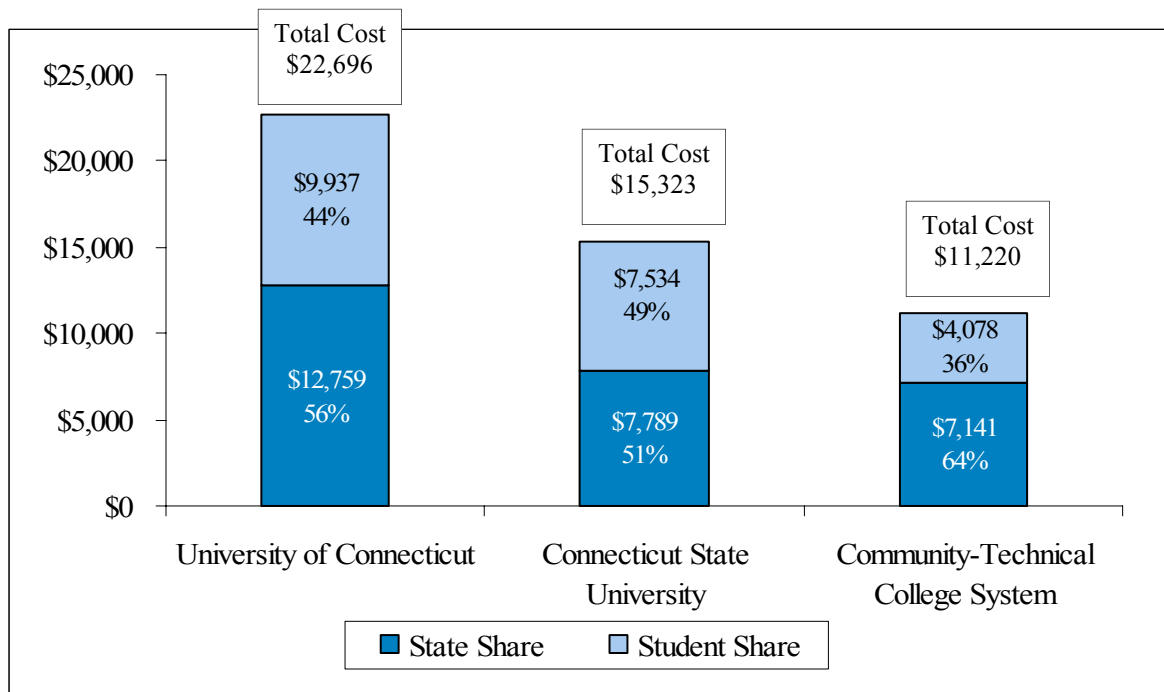




# **STUDENT AND STATE SHARE OF COSTS**



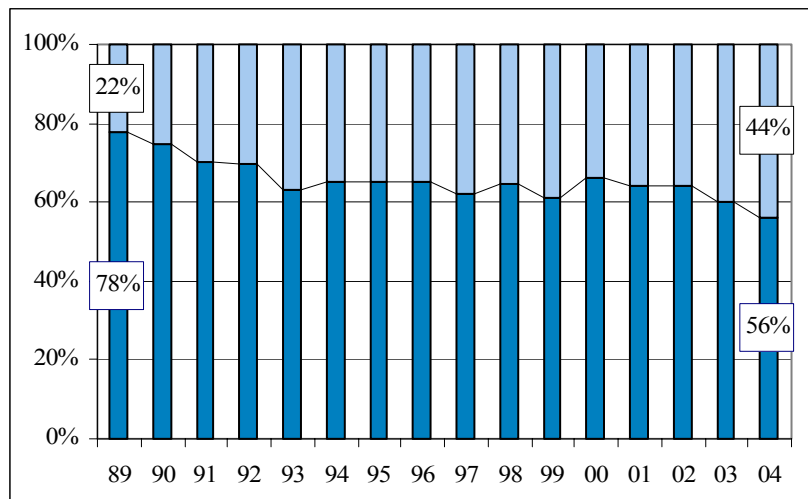
## Student and State Share of E&G Costs per FTE Student Estimated FY 2004



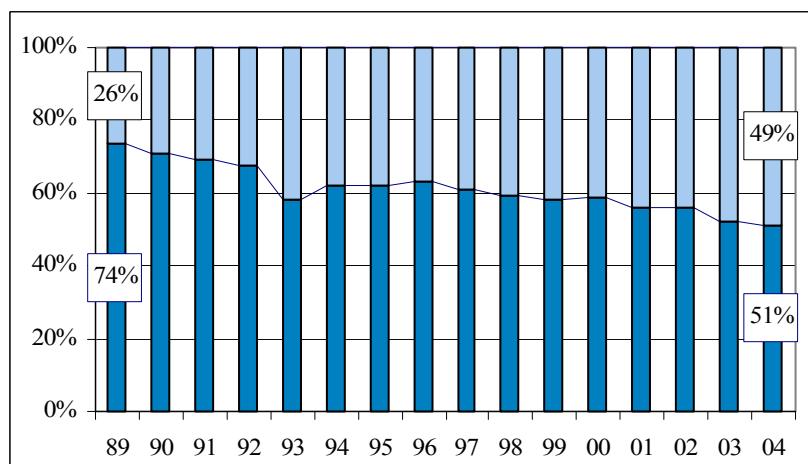
The relative share of direct educational costs borne by students versus the state is compared on a full-time equivalent (FTE) student basis. Educational cost or “educational and general” expenses as defined by national higher education reporting standards, include expenditures for instruction, research, public service, academic support, library services, student services, institutional support, physical plant operations and maintenance and student aid. They exclude auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories and food service operations. Estimated General Fund fringe benefit costs, which are not directly appropriated to higher education, and bonded capital equipment expenditures are included. State support for other capital infrastructure projects are not included in this analysis. The University of Connecticut Health Center also is not part of this analysis.

This chart depicts the student/state share for the three constituent units along with the total cost per student. The 2004 estimated total cost for the University of Connecticut is about \$30 higher than the 2003 actual cost per student. The Connecticut State University’s cost increases \$416 (2.8 percent) and the Community-Technical College System has a total cost decrease of \$261 (2.3 percent). Cost per student remains constant when enrollment grows at a faster rate than state support and tuition increases are relatively low. It increases when enrollment growth is lower than revenue growth and decreases when enrollment growth exceeds revenue growth. These are the situations that are driving change at the constituent units. Although lower state support did not actually occur until 2004, significant enrollment increases coupled with tuition hikes diluted the modest state increases, resulting in another major shift in share from the state to the student beginning as early as 2001. With real reduced support in 2004, the percentage of state support has dropped four percentage points at UConn, one point at CSU and three points at the CTC System.

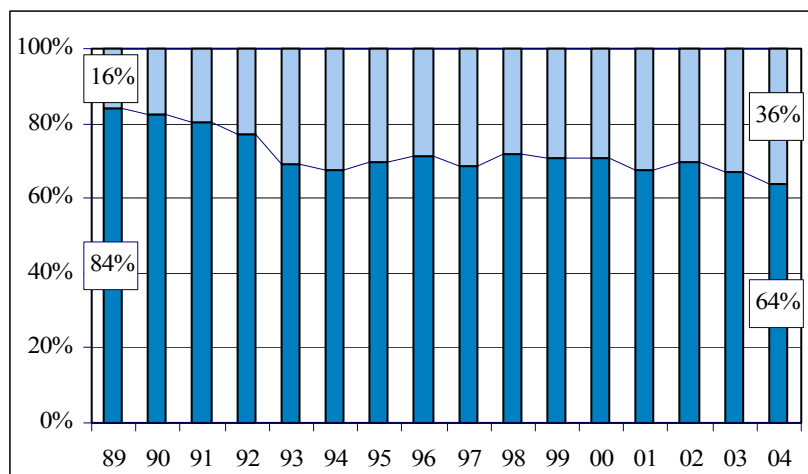
### University of Connecticut



### Connecticut State University



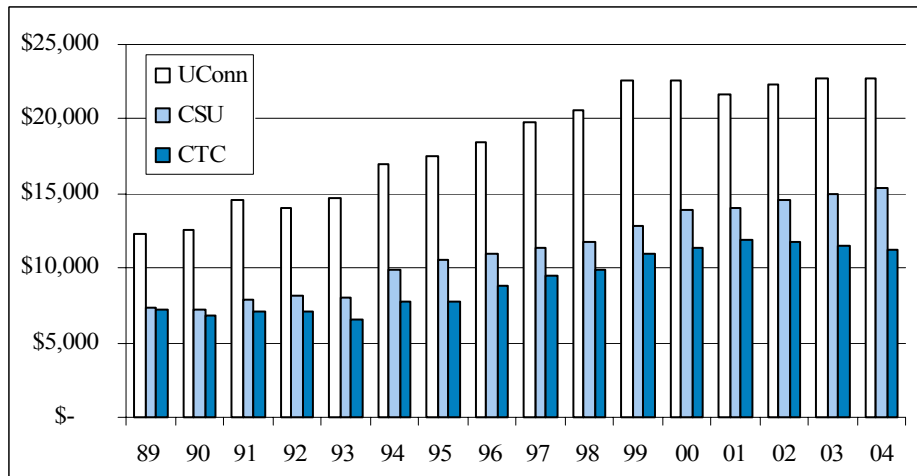
### Community-Technical College System



State support per FTE student as a percentage of total cost per student dropped significantly again this year to historically low levels at all three constituent units. As shown in the charts at left, the percentage of support coming from the state for the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University and the Community-Technical College System declined rapidly from 1989 to 1993. Through 2002, student/state share stabilized somewhat, with only CSU experiencing another decline beginning in 2001. Since 1997, CSU has exhibited a smaller proportionate share of state support than UConn. This is because CSU's overall rate of spending per student significantly outpaced that of UConn and not because it received lower state support. All three constituent units experienced declines in state share as spending from tuition and other revenues exceeded the growth in state appropriations. In 2004, state support is actually reduced at all units and revenue from tuition and fee increases is used to offset these reductions and to expand services. State support, therefore, drops significantly to below 60 percent at UConn and CSU and below 70 percent at the CTC System. The Board of Governors' Tuition Policy promotes a state share of at least 65 percent of educational costs at four-year institutions and 70 percent at two-year colleges. If spending patterns continue and state support does not keep pace, Connecticut will face serious affordability and capacity issues, especially if reductions to state student financial aid programs are not restored and sustained.

Student Share  State Share 

## Growth in Cost Per Student



The cost per student at Connecticut's public institutions is a reflection of educational and general expenditures divided by full-time equivalent students (FTE). The chart and table depict the actual cost by constituent unit from the enrollment peak in 1989 to estimated

costs for the current year. Over this period cost per student has increased 84 percent at the University of Connecticut, 110 percent at Connecticut State University and 56 percent at the Community-Technical College System. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has increased 50 percent and the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) has increased 67 percent. While the community colleges' cost growth is between the national standards', CSU's growth has nearly doubled the HEPI and UConn's is 25 percent higher.

Costs remained relatively stable from 1989 to 1993 as state support steadily declined. Since that time, however, all three constituent units have displayed marked cost increases. Until 1998 the growth was a result of modest expenditure increases coupled with declining enrollments. Costs, however, continued to increase rapidly through 2000 before dropping off slightly in 2001. Significant enrollment growth, combined with modest tuition and fee increases, lowered the cost by spreading it out across a larger base. Since then, cost per student has increased steadily at UConn and CSU and decreased steadily at the community colleges.

In 2004 the real reductions to state appropriations are more than offset by revenue generated through increases in tuition and fees. With higher enrollment this year, UConn's and the community colleges' costs remain steady or decrease; with lower enrollment, CSU costs continue to rise. This is a worrisome trend even with decreasing costs. Educational and general expenditures have increased an average of five percent per year since 1989 at UConn and the community colleges and nearly six percent at CSU, while appropriations grew less than three percent annually.

	<u>UConn</u>	<u>CSU</u>	<u>CTC</u>
1989	\$12,361	\$7,314	\$7,213
1990	\$12,590	\$7,162	\$6,785
1991	\$14,574	\$7,840	\$7,067
1992	\$14,074	\$8,129	\$7,103
1993	\$14,696	\$8,067	\$6,587
1994	\$16,978	\$9,933	\$7,792
1995	\$17,468	\$10,544	\$7,788
1996	\$18,383	\$11,001	\$8,867
1997	\$19,843	\$11,333	\$9,514
1998	\$20,544	\$11,828	\$9,886
1999	\$22,633	\$12,785	\$10,931
2000	\$22,625	\$13,966	\$11,425
2001	\$21,706	\$14,102	\$11,893
2002	\$22,296	\$14,574	\$11,821
2003	\$22,667	\$14,907	\$11,481
2004	\$22,696	\$15,323	\$11,220



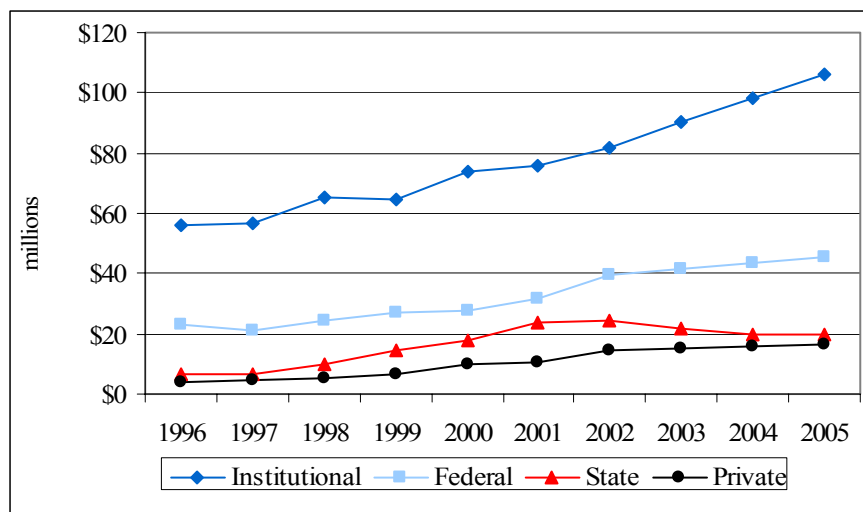


# **STUDENT AID AND STATUTORY WAIVERS**





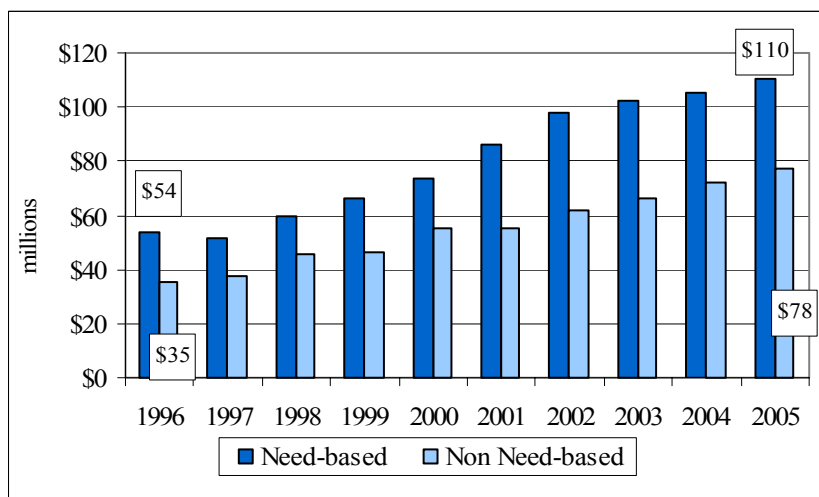
## Financial Aid Trends from All Sources



Both need- and non need-based student financial aid for the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University and the Community-Technical College System have grown from \$89 million in 1996 to \$177 million in 2004, doubling in eight years. Although state aid, as depicted at left, has increased 200 percent since 1996, the economic

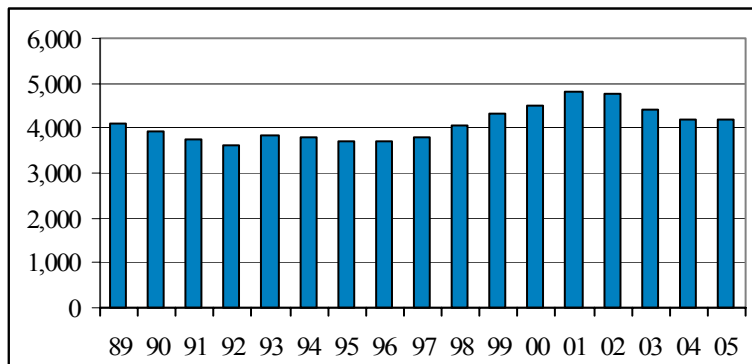
downturn has resulted in a significant drop-off in state support from its peak in 2001. State aid has, in fact, declined from a peak 17 percent of total aid in 2001 to 11 percent in 2004, remaining slightly above private aid at nine percent and well below federal aid, which is nearly a quarter of the total. Institutional aid is by far the largest amount of aid in dollars and continues to draw away in size from other sources, largely as a result of enrollment growth coupled with tuition increases generating more tuition revenue, 15 percent of which is set aside for aid. Because federal and state aid are both need-based, their combined growth has allowed some institutional aid to be funneled to non need-based programs, despite the continuing need-based funding gap.

The chart below shows a comparison of financial aid growth by need-based and non need-based programs projected out to 2005. The relationship of need-based to non need-based aid has changed only slightly, from 60/40 in 1996 to 59/41 in 2004, with UConn wholly responsible for the change. While need-based aid declined to 42 percent of total aid at UConn, compared to 44 percent in 1996, it increased over the period at both CSU and the community colleges—from 70 to 74 percent and from 88 to 92 percent of total aid, respectively. The majority of non need-based aid is at UConn and a significant portion is dedicated to graduate waivers, but there also has been growth in merit aid at UConn and CSU. Since the current economy has dictated a stall in the growth of state supported need-based aid, it is incumbent upon the institutions and, thereby, the students through tuition set-aside, to provide need-based financial aid growth for the foreseeable future.



## The Connecticut Independent College Student Grant Program (CICSG)

**CICSG Number of Recipients  
1989 through 2005**



State dollars for this program are appropriated to the Department of Higher Education and then allocated to Connecticut independent colleges by statutory formula. The colleges select recipients according to each institution's financial aid packaging policy. **Recipients must exhibit financial need and be Connecticut residents.**

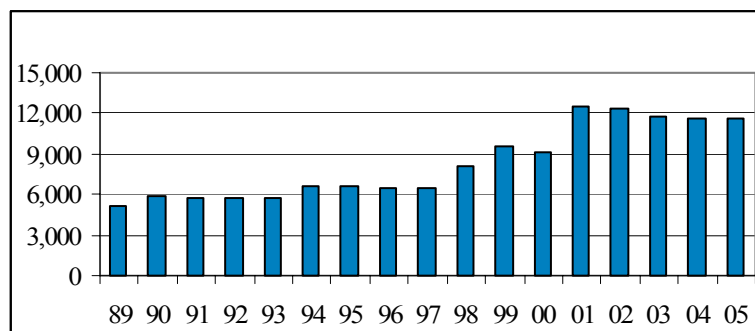
This program began in 1989 and was funded at 93 percent of its statutory funding formula. Funding remained at the 1989 level through most of the 90's, resulting in a drop to 74 percent formula funding by 1997. Beginning in 1998, the General Assembly approved substantial increases, bringing the program to full statutory funding by 2001. In 2001, with the program fully funded, 4,787 students received awards averaging \$3,964. Although funding did not increase in 2002, it remained at 98 percent of the formula request. For 2003, in an effort to share cost reductions made to public colleges, the Governor reduced funding for CICSG by 15 percent. Even with reduced funding, 4,400 students received awards averaging \$3,622.

The 2004 formula funding represents a significant increase over prior years due to a legislative change to the statutory formula. The change increased the formula base from 17 to 25 percent of state support per full-time equivalent student in public 4-year institutions. As is evident from the table, this change generated a substantial increase in the formula. Funding was not available to match the formula increase, and the appropriation was, in fact, reduced by an additional five percent. For 2005, the formula funding is, as in 2003, lower than the previous year as a result of reductions to public college support. At this time, the appropriation remains at the 2004 level, and, for each year, more than 4,000 students are likely to receive aid awards that average more than \$3,500.

	CICSG Formula	CICSG Appropriation	Percent Funded
FY 1989	\$13,983,876	\$12,983,876	93%
FY 1990	14,837,131	12,235,132	82%
FY 1991	15,250,393	12,235,132	80%
FY 1992	15,024,088	12,055,530	80%
FY 1993	15,417,328	12,055,530	78%
FY 1994	14,705,399	12,055,530	82%
FY 1995	14,184,992	12,055,530	85%
FY 1996	15,395,824	12,055,530	78%
FY 1997	16,194,194	12,055,530	74%
FY 1998	17,056,712	14,344,863	84%
FY 1999	18,222,281	16,128,795	89%
FY 2000	18,302,385	16,949,378	93%
FY 2001	18,800,713	18,776,929	100%
FY 2002	19,269,387	18,776,929	98%
FY 2003	18,400,602	15,888,864	86%
FY 2004	27,932,639	15,067,492	54%
FY 2005	26,784,625	15,067,492	56%

## Connecticut Aid for Public College Student Grant Program (CAPCS)

**CAPCS Number of Recipients  
1989 through 2005**



State dollars for this program are appropriated to the Department of Higher Education via a statutory formula and then allocated to Connecticut public colleges by a formula weighing need and cost of attendance. The colleges select recipients according to each institution's financial aid packaging policy. **Recipients must exhibit financial need and be Connecticut residents.**

This program began in 1989 and was funded at 91 percent of its statutory funding formula. Funding remained at the 1989 level through most of the 90's, resulting in a drop to 26 percent formula funding by 1997. The General Assembly approved substantial increases from 1998 through 2001, resulting in growth to 81 percent of formula funding. At peak funding in 2001, 12,510 students received awards averaging \$1,572. Both the number of recipients and the average award nearly doubled from 1997. For 2002, the appropriation was consistent with 2001, although the formula funding increased five percent and the number of recipients declined two percent due largely to an increase in the average award. Although the formula increased 13 percent in 2003, budgetary problems forced a reduction of 11 percent to the appropriation. The result was funding at 61 percent of formula and a four percent reduction in the number of aid recipients. The reduction in recipients was kept relatively low by reducing the average award. As tuition costs increase, so does need, and as appropriations are reduced, so are the number of aid recipients. With an additional 8.5 percent reduction in the appropriation for 2004 and 2005, the number of recipients are likely to remain at the 11,000 level only if the average award does not exceed \$1,450. The CAPCS formula, as an expression of student need, now tops \$30 million, while declining appropriations have resulted in funding that is less than half of what that need requires.

	<b>CAPCS Formula</b>	<b>CAPCS Appropriation</b>	<b>Percent Funded</b>
FY 1989	\$5,633,304	\$5,133,304	91%
FY 1990	6,376,617	5,633,304	88%
FY 1991	7,678,537	5,633,304	73%
FY 1992	9,600,073	5,562,888	58%
FY 1993	11,626,664	5,562,888	48%
FY 1994	14,417,492	5,562,888	39%
FY 1995	16,775,157	5,562,888	33%
FY 1996	21,371,316	5,562,888	26%
FY 1997	21,371,316	5,562,888	26%
FY 1998	21,678,216	8,696,397	40%
FY 1999	22,155,510	11,327,414	51%
FY 2000	22,308,702	14,552,940	65%
FY 2001	24,300,536	19,759,261	81%
FY 2002	25,563,271	19,759,261	77%
FY 2003	28,997,909	17,539,728	61%
FY 2004	32,218,570	16,039,728	50%
FY 2005	35,744,407	16,039,728	45%

## Connecticut Capitol Scholarship Program

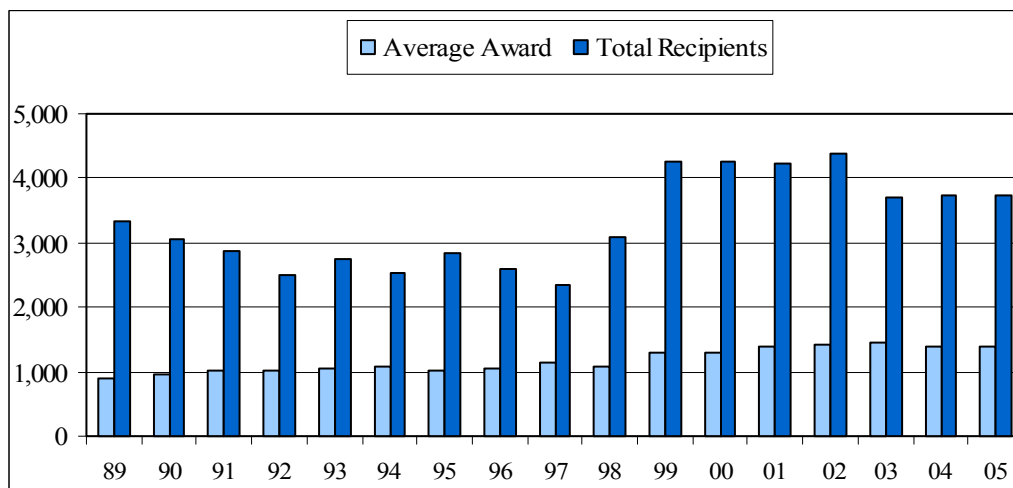
	<u>Total</u> <u>Expendi-</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Recipients</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Award</u>
FY 1989	3,008,112	3,339	901
FY 1990	2,946,150	3,045	968
FY 1991	2,936,779	2,876	1,021
FY 1992	2,587,800	2,506	1,033
FY 1993	2,906,050	2,742	1,060
FY 1994	2,725,474	2,742	994
FY 1995	2,909,238	2,846	1,022
FY 1996	2,743,096	2,597	1,056
FY 1997	2,678,557	2,341	1,144
FY 1998	3,376,277	3,091	1,093
FY 1999	5,429,986	4,259	1,275
FY 2000	5,548,918	4,247	1,307
FY 2001	5,826,289	4,215	1,383
FY 2002	6,193,344	4,385	1,412
FY 2003	5,360,530	3,709	1,445
FY 2004	5,120,000	3,657	1,400
FY 2005	5,120,000	3,657	1,400

This is a **need- and merit-based program** administered by the Department of Higher Education. The state appropriation is supplemented by federal LEAP (Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships) funds. The Department first selects students who pass an academic screen (top 20% of class or SAT scores above 1200). Recipients are then determined based on the family's ability to pay for college. Recipients may take the award to any Connecticut college or a college located in one of eight reciprocal states.

The maximum out-of-state award has been \$500 since 1981. In-state awards range between \$500 and \$2,000, depending upon cost of education and family ability to pay. As with the other two aid programs, funding levels limited availability of the awards for much of the 90's. In this case, funding was limited to families able to contribute \$3,000 or less for most of the 90's. Significant increases in 1998 and 1999 raised the program's appropriation above \$5 million

and provided an additional 2,000 awards. Flat state funding for 2002 was enhanced by the addition of supplemental LEAP (SLEAP) funding as well as LEAP itself, but reduced state funding for 2003 resulted in the loss of the SLEAP funds. LEAP too is funded on a maintenance-of-effort basis, and flat funding for 2004 and 2005 could begin to endanger the receipt of future LEAP funding as the higher funding from previous years works its way into the maintenance of effort formula average.

**Total Recipients and Average Award**



## Minority Teacher Incentive Grant Program

In 1999, the Department of Higher Education launched the Minority Teacher Incentive Grant Program as a means of encouraging more minority students to enter teaching in Connecticut. Minority junior or senior college students enrolled in state teacher education programs are nominated by their institutions to receive up to a \$5,000 grant for each of their last two years in college. In addition, students who go on to teach in a Connecticut public school system are eligible for a \$2,500 stipend annually for up to four years to offset student loans. A qualified student who goes on to teach in a Connecticut school for four years can receive a total of \$20,000: \$10,000 while in college to help avoid taking out a student loan, and \$10,000 while teaching to help repay student loans already incurred. **The program targets at least 50 new recipients per year** of whom 10 percent must be community college transfers. Grants also are available to minority students enrolled in the Alternate Route to Certification (ARC) program.

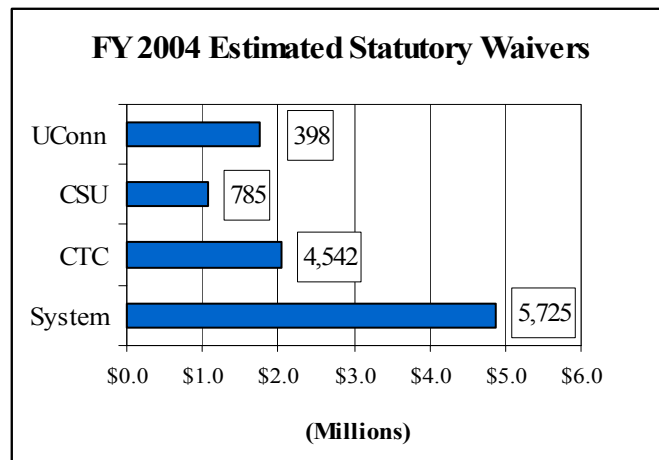
The figures below illustrate program results from the program's inception through 2003, with estimated 2004 activity. The program is now in its sixth year of grants and fourth year of stipends for graduates who are teaching in Connecticut's schools. A fully funded program would cost one million dollars per year, but this has been a highly successful program even with modest funding. Program graduates are currently teaching in 31 Connecticut towns, including Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford and Waterbury. Among current grant recipients there are 8 community college transfers, 13 percent of the total. Current recipients are attending the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University, Yale University, the University of Hartford, Connecticut College, Fairfield University, Quinnipiac University and St. Joseph College. The large number of ARC grants awarded in 2002 was possible as a result of carryover funding from 2001 projected stipends that were not paid. In 2003, however, the Governor reduced funding below the 2002 level causing an attendant reduction in grants. **The 2004 estimate distributes available funding among the required program components — committed stipends paid first, followed by renewal grants, leaving room for only 32 new college grants, compared to the targeted 50, and no ARC grants.** The 2005 appropriation is currently at the 2004 level. As recipients move out to teach and spending on stipends increases, so does the need for increased funding of the program. The current flat funding severely limits the number of new participants in both college and ARC programs, and, therefore, limits the number of new minority teachers.

### Program Recipients

	1999 Total		2000 Total		2001 Total		2002 Actual		2003 Actual		2004 Estimated	
	Awards	Dollars	Awards	Dollars	Awards	Dollars	Awards	Dollars	Awards	Dollars	Awards	Dollars
College Grants	23	\$112,500	83	\$387,500	85	\$395,000	71	\$355,000	62	\$297,500	60	\$300,000
ARC Grants	4	5,500	5	8,060	12	24,000	31	62,000	25	25,000		
Stipends					17	42,500	35	86,500	62	149,897	72	180,000
Total	27	\$118,000	88	\$395,560	114	\$461,500	137	\$503,500	149	\$472,397	132	\$480,000

## Connecticut Public Higher Education Statutory Waivers

State statutes provide tuition benefits to certain veterans and national guardsmen and, on a space available basis, to senior citizens.



The statutes also provide for reimbursement of the cost of waivers that exceed 2.5 percent of tuition revenue for UConn and CSU and five percent for the community colleges. However, since funds for this purpose have never been appropriated, the cost of these waivers is borne by other students.

The graph at left shows the estimated value of the statutory waivers for 2004 along with the number of waivers provided by each constituent unit. In 2004, the

public higher education system anticipates providing 5,725 waivers at a cost of nearly \$5 million, including four waivers for family members of 9/11 victims. Historically, the number of waivers hovered around 7,000, spiking in 2000 and then dropping steadily. The spike was largely due to an unexplained 21 percent increase in participation by National Guardsmen, an increase which occurred at all three constituent units to varying degrees. The decline in waivers since 2000 is evident in all three categories with a 29 percent drop off for veterans, a 15 percent drop for those over 62 and a 24 percent decrease for the National Guard. Although veterans waivers have been dropping steadily since 1999 and National Guard waivers fluctuate, this is the first time that waivers for those over 62 have decreased significantly. It is also noteworthy that total waivers have been dropping steadily at each constituent unit.

The cost of waivers exceeded \$5.0 million for the first time in 2000 and has been dropping along with the number of waivers ever since. In 2004, costs will rise more than 10 percent with virtually no estimated increase in the number of waivers as double-digit tuition increases go into effect.

	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Actual	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Estimated
<b>Number of Waivers</b>						
University of Connecticut	411	554	518	470	398	398
Connecticut State University	1,181	1,091	901	779	768	785
Community-Technical Colleges	5,462	5,872	4,938	4,672	4,542	4,542
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,054</b>	<b>7,517</b>	<b>6,357</b>	<b>5,921</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>5,725</b>
Percent Change	2.5%	6.6%	-15.4%	-6.9%	-3.6%	0.3%
<b>Dollar Value</b>						
University of Connecticut	\$1,600,117	\$2,128,573	\$2,101,753	\$1,910,369	\$1,614,303	\$1,761,482
Connecticut State University	1,241,284	1,136,956	987,251	891,862	908,320	1,062,823
Community-Technical Colleges	1,963,488	1,943,155	1,973,998	1,750,026	1,895,300	2,050,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,804,889</b>	<b>\$5,208,684</b>	<b>\$5,063,002</b>	<b>\$4,552,257</b>	<b>\$4,417,923</b>	<b>4,875,005</b>
Percent Change	2.7%	8.4%	-2.8%	-10.1%	-3.0%	10.4%

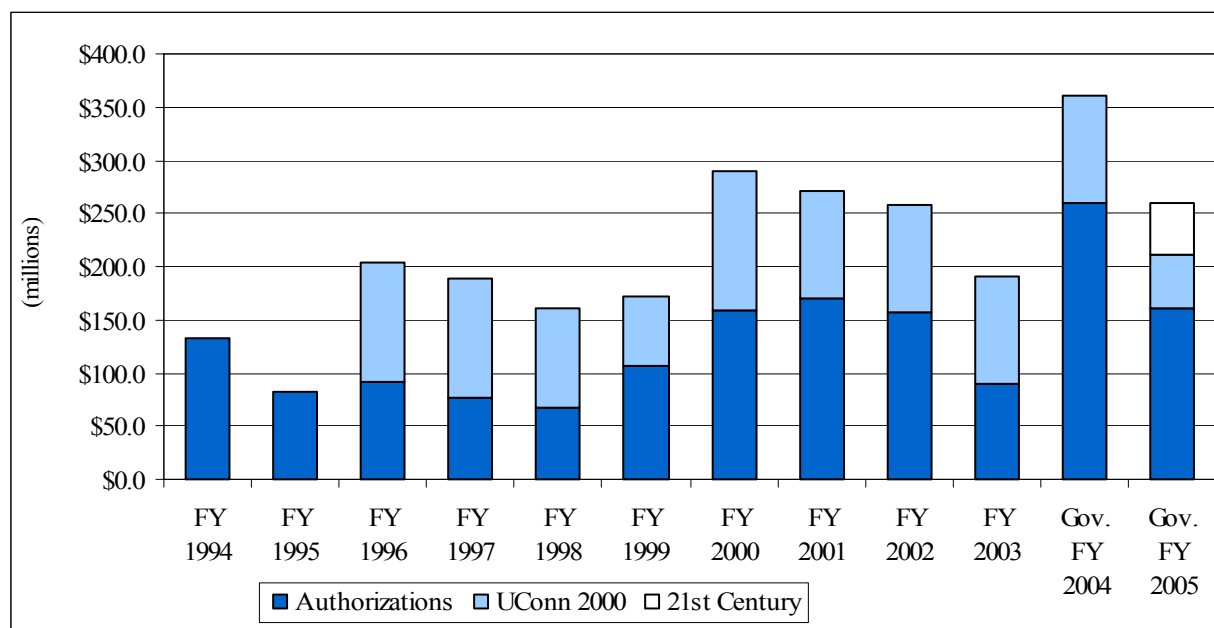


## **CAPITAL BUDGET**





## Connecticut Public Higher Education System General Obligation, UConn 2000 & 21st Century Bond Authorizations



The Connecticut public higher education system includes the University of Connecticut and its Health Center, the Connecticut State University, the Community-Technical College System, and Charter Oak State College. Bond authorizations remained relatively low until FY 1996 and the start of UConn 2000. Growth continued in the fall of 1997 and again in 2001 when the Governor announced five-year capital programs comparable to UConn 2000 for both CSU and the CTC System followed by a five-year capital program extension for each unit. The ten-year capital commitment to the CSU and CTC Systems, which runs through FY 2007, originally totaled \$1.4 billion (\$720 million to CSU and \$655 million to CTC) and grew to \$1.5 billion (\$843 million to CSU and \$694 to CTC). With four years remaining on these capital programs, the investment has already begun to modernize, renew and transform the CSU and CTC campuses bringing them into the 21st century. In August 2002, the legislature approved an 11-year extension to UConn 2000, known as 21st Century UConn, in the amount of \$1.3 billion. Under the new program, the Health Center has been included and will receive about \$297 million while \$1.0 billion will be invested at Storrs, the regional campuses and the law school from FY 2005 through FY 2015. Over the life of these capital investment programs, the public higher education system will receive nearly \$4.0 billion to rebuild the public higher education infrastructure for the benefit of the students, faculty and Connecticut's citizenry.

Despite the fiscal climate, the Governors' midterm budget proposes to continue the momentum started with UConn 2000 and move forward as originally planned with 21st Century UConn and the commensurate CSU and CTC capital investment programs which have been delayed since the bond package was not completed during the 2003 legislative session. These investments are laying the foundation to make Connecticut's public higher education system world class and will reap significant benefits for the state in the future.

## Connecticut Higher Education Capital Budget Request Summary General Obligation Bonds

<u>Constituent Unit</u>	<u>Authorizations FY 2004</u>	<u>Revised Requested FY 2004</u>	<u>Revised Requested FY 2005</u>	<u>Governor's Recommended</u>			
				<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>%</u>
University of Connecticut	-	-	-	-	0.0%	10,000,000	6.2%
UConn Health Center <sup>1</sup>	-	15,000,000	-	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Connecticut State University <sup>2</sup>	33,228,000	86,729,000	80,258,000	86,729,000	55.4%	80,258,000	50.0%
Community-Tech College System	70,447,000	65,020,068	75,303,554	69,810,068	44.6%	70,353,554	43.8%
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC <sup>3</sup>	-	234,444	198,054	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Department of Higher Education	-	-	2,000,000	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,675,000</b>	<b>166,983,512</b>	<b>157,759,608</b>	<b>156,539,068</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>160,611,554</b>	<b>100%</b>

<u>Project Type</u>	<u>Authorizations FY 2004</u>	<u>Revised Requested FY 2004</u>	<u>Revised Requested FY 2005</u>	<u>Governor's Recommended</u>			
				<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>%</u>
Code Compliance	-	7,106,000	6,813,000	7,106,000	2.8%	6,813,000	4.4%
Renovations	20,000,000	60,383,054	31,028,868	57,760,210	48.2%	38,453,314	22.0%
New Construction	83,675,000	63,272,858	90,845,240	63,272,858	37.8%	90,845,240	58.0%
Equipment	-	29,221,600	24,172,500	24,000,000	9.4%	24,000,000	15.3%
Acquisitions	-	2,000,000	2,900,000	4,400,000	1.7%	500,000	0.3%
Other	-	5,000,000	2,000,000	-	0.1%	-	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,675,000</b>	<b>166,983,512</b>	<b>157,759,608</b>	<b>156,539,068</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>160,611,554</b>	<b>100%</b>

1. The Governor's recommendation includes the cancellation of \$2.0 million in FY 2004 deferred authorizations from the August 2002 special session for the Health Center.
2. The Governor's recommendation includes the cancellation of \$6.5 million in FY 2004 deferred authorizations from the August 2002 special session for Central Connecticut State University. In addition, \$100,000 from PA 00-167 Sec. 2c(1)(F) for new athletic fields at Central was also recommended for cancellation. These funds are being redirected to the New Swing Space Classroom/Office building at Central.
3. Eligible for an allocation from the OPM Capital Equipment Purchase Fund.

## Connecticut Higher Education Capital Budget Request Summary General Obligation & UConn 2000 & 21 Century Bonds

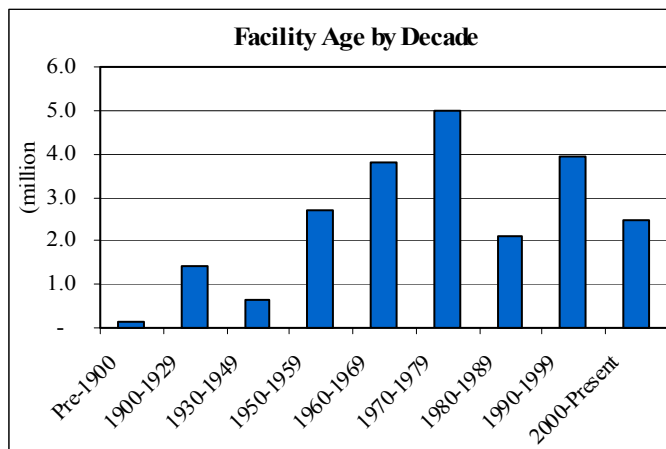
<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>Authorizations</u>	<u>Revised Requested</u>	<u>Governor's Recommended</u>	<u>Change</u>
University of Connecticut	-	-	-	-
UConn Health Center	-	15,000,000	-	(15,000,000)
Connecticut State University	33,228,000	86,729,000	86,729,000	-
Community-Technical College System	70,447,000	65,020,068	69,810,068	4,790,000
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC	-	234,444	-	(234,444)
Department of Higher Education	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal General Obligation Bonds</b>	<b>103,675,000</b>	<b>166,938,512</b>	<b>156,539,068</b>	<b>(10,444,444)</b>
UConn 2000	-	100,000,000	100,000,000	-
<b>Grand Total FY 2004</b>	<b>103,675,000</b>	<b>266,983,512</b>	<b>256,539,068</b>	<b>(10,444,444)</b>

<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>Authorizations</u>	<u>Revised Requested</u>	<u>Governor's Recommended</u>	<u>Change</u>
University of Connecticut	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
UConn Health Center	-	-	-	-
Connecticut State University	-	80,258,000	80,258,000	-
Community-Technical College System	-	75,303,554	70,353,554	(4,950,000)
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC	-	198,054	-	(198,054)
Department of Higher Education	-	2,000,000	-	(2,000,000)
<b>Subtotal General Obligation Bonds</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>157,759,608</b>	<b>160,611,554</b>	<b>2,851,946</b>
UConn 2000/21st Century	-	100,000,000	100,000,000	-
<b>Grand Total FY 2005</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>257,759,608</b>	<b>260,611,554</b>	<b>2,851,946</b>

<u>Total Biennium</u>	<u>Authorizations</u>	<u>Revised Requested</u>	<u>Governor's Recommended</u>	<u>Change</u>
University of Connecticut	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
UConn Health Center	-	15,000,000	-	(15,000,000)
Connecticut State University	33,228,000	166,987,000	166,987,000	-
Community-Technical College System	70,447,000	140,323,622	140,163,622	(160,000)
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC	-	432,498	-	(432,498)
Department of Higher Education	-	2,000,000	-	(2,000,000)
<b>Subtotal General Obligation Bonds</b>	<b>103,675,000</b>	<b>324,743,120</b>	<b>317,150,622</b>	<b>(7,592,498)</b>
UConn 2000/21st Century	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	-
<b>Grand Total Biennium</b>	<b>112,203,000</b>	<b>522,743,120</b>	<b>517,230,622</b>	<b>(5,512,498)</b>

## Connecticut Public Higher Education Age of Facilities

Connecticut public higher education includes 18 colleges and universities on 28 campuses throughout the state. The 12 community colleges maintain 15 campuses, the four state universities maintain four campuses, the research university maintains eight campuses, including a health center and a law school, and the external degree college maintains one campus. The campuses are located in both rural and urban areas occupying about 6,000 acres with 22.2 million square feet in over 530 buildings.



Source: Joint Effort for State Inventory Reporting (Jestir) Database.

Connecticut's public institutions have grown dramatically since the mid-1900's. During the 1960's and 1970's, nearly 30 percent of the present facilities were constructed accounting for 8.8 million square feet. Through UConn 2000 and similar programs for CSU and the CTCs, an additional 29 percent of the current 22 million square feet was constructed from the late 1990's through 2002. The state universities doubled the size of their facilities during the 1960's as they expanded their missions from teacher training to more comprehensive colleges and then universities. The growth in facilities for the community colleges has been more stable since the 1960's when these colleges were created. About 32 percent of the community college facilities were built before 1970 making them over 30 years old. The majority of the UConn Health Center physical plant was completed in the early 1970's. Until the passage of 21st Century UConn, the Health Center was the only unit of higher education that had not received a significant capital investment. Over 10 years starting in FY 2005, the Health Center will receive about \$297 million to improve its aging infrastructure.

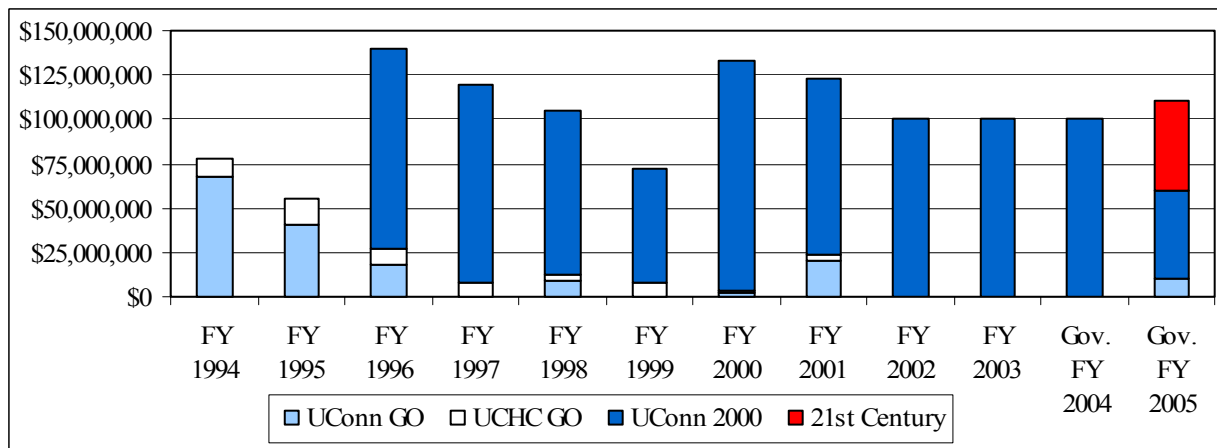
As part of the significant state investment in our higher education facilities, it is imperative that these facilities receive a commensurate amount of support for operations and maintenance. This is a critical step in preserving and protecting the taxpayers investment as well as insuring these buildings continue to serve the needs for which they were built.

### Public Higher Education Facilities - Gross Square Feet by Decade

	<u>Pre-1900</u>	<u>1900-1929</u>	<u>1930-1949</u>	<u>1950-1959</u>	<u>1960-1969</u>	<u>1970-1979</u>	<u>1980-1989</u>	<u>1990-1999</u>	<u>2000-Present</u>	<u>Total</u>
UConn	61,666	778,398	542,183	1,767,863	1,397,454	1,394,676	154,381	1,869,199	1,415,749	9,381,568
UHC	-	-	-	-	37,387	1,315,705	188,526	393,541	-	1,935,159
CSU	2,790	580,724	95,306	893,896	1,422,202	1,650,889	1,058,554	1,267,734	506,523	7,478,618
CTC	57,210	39,789	6,175	24,200	960,992	617,633	722,102	413,955	559,504	3,401,560
COSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,570	-	14,570
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,666</b>	<b>1,398,910</b>	<b>643,664</b>	<b>2,685,959</b>	<b>3,818,035</b>	<b>4,978,903</b>	<b>2,123,563</b>	<b>3,958,999</b>	<b>2,481,776</b>	<b>22,211,475</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>11%</b>	

# University of Connecticut & Health Center

## Authorizations

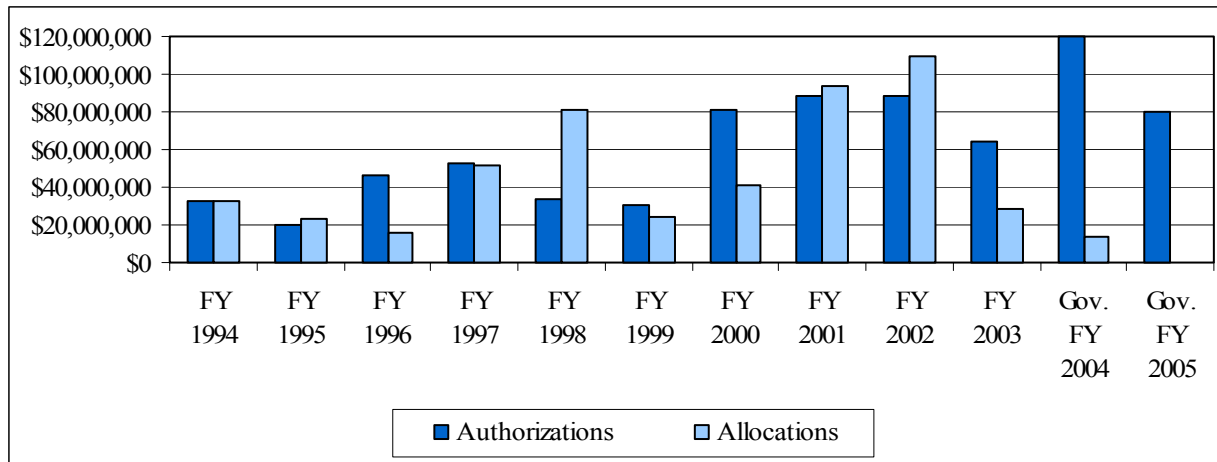


In addition to the 21st Century \$1.3 billion capital program, the Governor has recommended the authorization of \$10.0 million in general obligation bonds to correct deficiencies at the Law School Library. Under 21st Century, deferred maintenance/code compliance/ADA accounts for \$265 million, while equipment, telecom and library collections amount to \$275 million for UConn and the Health Center. These two projects represent 42 percent of the total program budget. Some of the large projects for UConn include Residential Life Facilities for \$90 million, New Classroom Buildings for \$66 million, and the Engineering Building for \$43 million. The Health Center major projects include renovations to the main building for \$75 million and the construction of a Research Tower for \$60 million. In addition, the University has used four series of special obligation revenue bonds (debt service paid by students) totaling just over \$200 million for the construction of student housing and a parking garage.

	UConn 2000	GO Bonds UConn	GO Bonds Health Center	21st Century UConn	21st Century Health Center	Grand Total
FY 1996	\$112.5	\$18.0	\$9.5			\$140.0
FY 1997	112.0	9.4	7.9			129.3
FY 1998	93.1		5.2			98.3
FY 1999	64.3		7.9			72.2
FY 2000	130.0	2.0	2.2			134.2
FY 2001	100.0	20.0	3.4			123.4
FY 2002	100.0					100.0
FY 2003	100.0					100.0
<b>Gov. 2004</b>	<b>100.0</b>					<b>100.0</b>
<b>Gov. 2005</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>		<b>33.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>110.0</b>
FY 2006				52.9	26.1	79.0
FY 2007				49.3	39.7	89.0
FY 2008				84.2	35.8	120.0
FY 2009				116.9	38.1	155.0
FY 2010				117.1	43.4	160.5
FY 2011				122.0	39.5	161.5
FY 2012				122.3	15.8	138.1
FY 2013				116.4	13.1	129.5
FY 2014				111.1	15.4	126.5
FY 2015				77.2	13.7	90.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$961.9</b>	<b>\$56.4</b>	<b>\$36.1</b>	<b>\$1,003.0</b>	<b>\$297.0</b>	<b>\$2,354.4</b>

Source: OPM Capital Database and Budget Book

## Connecticut State University General Obligation Bond Authorizations and Allocations FY 1994 – FY 2005



Source: OPM Capital database. The FY 2004 allocations represent Bond Commission allocations from July 1, 2003 through January 31, 2004.

From 1990 through 2002, the CSU System has added about 1.9 million square feet, or 25 percent of its current 7.5 million square feet. These facilities have been funded through general obligations bonds from the state and five series of CHEFA bonds in the amount of \$324.8 million. This would bring the total funds raised through CHEFA and GO bonds to almost \$1.2 billion from FY 1996-2007. The debt service from CHEFA bonds is paid through student fees. While the Governor has committed to keeping these programs on track, bond allocations have slowed in 2003 and 2004 and, if they do not keep pace with authorizations, projects will be delayed. This situation has been compounded with the delay of the 2004 bond act, now scheduled for the end of February or early March 2004.

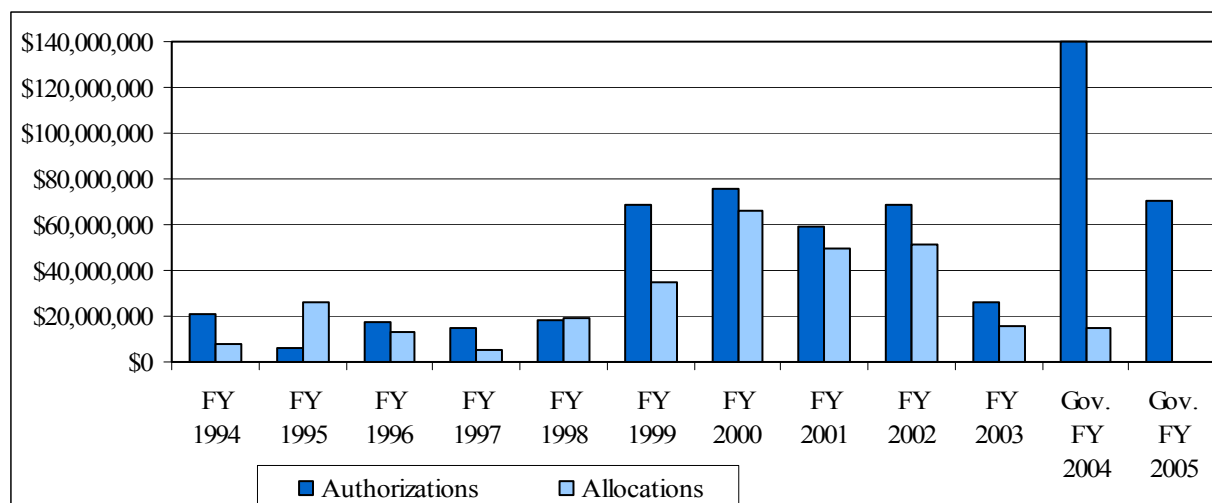
These authorizations have provided the campuses with the funding necessary to bring their facilities into the 21st century. In this regard, the State Universities have seen the completion of two new state-of-the-art libraries at Eastern and Western with expansions and renovations sought for the remaining two libraries at Central and Southern. The Vance Academic Center opened in 2001 at Central, while Engleman Hall at Southern is in the midst of a major renovation and expansion. Central recently opened its newly expanded Student Center, Eastern consolidated its administrative staff in the new Administration Building and Western and Southern broke ground on a new science center and student center respectively. In addition, Eastern, Southern and Western are scheduled to open new residence halls in fall 2004.

### CSU Capital Investment Plan (GO Bonds)

(millions)	Authorizations
FY 1996	\$47.4
FY 1997	56.1
FY 1998	34.1
FY 1999	30.5
FY 2000	80.6
FY 2001	88.4
FY 2002	88.6
FY 2003	64.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$490.1</b>
<b>Recommended</b>	
FY 2004 Gov.	\$120.0
FY 2005 Gov.	80.3
FY 2006 Est.	76.0
FY 2007 Est.	76.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$352.4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$842.5</b>

\*FY 2004 Governor's recommendation includes \$39.8 million in deferred authorizations less \$6.5 million in cancellations.

## Community-Technical College System General Obligation Bond Authorizations and Allocations FY 1994—FY 2005



Source: OPM Capital database. The FY 2004 allocations represent Bond Commission allocations from July 1, 2003 through January 31, 2004.

From 1990 through 2002, the Community-Technical College System has added approximately 975,000 square feet or nearly 30 percent of its current 3.4 million square feet. Housatonic Community College in Bridgeport was the first to receive a new downtown campus which has been extremely successful in attracting students, with FTE enrollment increasing over 61 percent since its opening in 1997. The recently completed master plan calls for expansion into the adjacent Sears building, doubling the size of the campus. In January 2003, Manchester Community College opened the Center of Arts, Science and Technology, along with the Academic Village which complements the Learning Resource Center with a state-of-art library that opened in 2001. Capital Community College opened its new 11-story downtown Hartford campus and experienced an enrollment increase of 17 percent since its opening in 2002. In fall 2003, Norwalk opened its new Center for Information Technology, while Northwestern completed its Learning Resource Center and Founder Hall renovation. Plans for consolidation of campuses at both Three Rivers and at Gateway Community College are in process. The master plans recommend consolidating Three Rivers on the Thames Valley Campus and Gateway in downtown New Haven on the site of the former Macy's/Malley's Department Stores. Through the use of capital funds, the Community-Technical College System has made significant progress in bringing its facilities into the 21st century to reflect the quality of its programs.

### CTC Capital Investment Plan (GO Bonds)

(millions)	Authorizations
FY 1996	\$17.6
FY 1997	14.8
FY 1998	18.0
FY 1999	68.7
FY 2000	76.0
FY 2001	59.0
FY 2002	69.1
FY 2003	25.7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$348.9</b>
<b>Recommended</b>	
FY 2004 Gov.*	\$140.3
FY 2005 Gov.	70.4
FY 2006 Est.	67.0
FY 2007 Est.	67.7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$345.4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$694.3</b>

\*FY 2004 Governor's recommendation includes \$70.4 million in deferred authorizations for projects at Three Rivers and Gateway.



## Connecticut Public Higher Education Bond Authorizations and Allocations FY 2000– FY2005

	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>Gov. Rec. FY 2004**</u>	<u>Gov. Rec. FY 2005</u>
<b><u>Bond Authorizations</u></b>						
University of Connecticut	2,000,000	20,000,000	-	-		10,000,000
UConn Health Center	2,250,000	3,400,000	-	-	-	-
Connecticut State University	80,558,500	88,311,360	88,637,379	64,643,000	119,957,000	80,258,000
Community-Tech College System	75,986,773	58,954,700	69,068,948	25,715,100	140,257,068	70,353,554
Charter Oak State College	15,200	42,900	81,500	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Authorizations</b>	<b>160,810,473</b>	<b>170,708,960</b>	<b>157,787,827</b>	<b>90,358,100</b>	<b>260,214,068</b>	<b>160,611,554</b>
UConn2000 Authorizations	130,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000
21st Century Authorizations*	-	-	-	-	-	50,000,000
<b>Total Authorizations</b>	<b>290,810,473</b>	<b>270,708,960</b>	<b>257,787,827</b>	<b>190,358,100</b>	<b>360,214,068</b>	<b>260,611,554</b>
 <b><u>Bond Allocations</u></b>						
	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>July 2003- Jan. 2004</u>	
University of Connecticut	2,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	-	-
UConn Health Center	511,700	5,079,151	14,127,954	-	3,231,260	-
Connecticut State University	41,298,073	93,183,088	109,257,043	28,688,308	13,226,138	-
Community-Tech College System	65,909,639	49,169,024	51,652,913	15,757,500	14,838,778	-
Charter Oak State College	15,200	42,900	81,500	-	42,000	-
<b>Subtotal Bond Allocations</b>	<b>109,734,612</b>	<b>167,474,163</b>	<b>175,119,410</b>	<b>44,445,808</b>	<b>31,338,176</b>	-
UConn2000 Allocations	130,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	-
<b>Total Bond Allocations</b>	<b>239,734,612</b>	<b>267,474,163</b>	<b>275,119,410</b>	<b>144,445,808</b>	<b>131,338,176</b>	-

\* In FY 2005, the 21st Century funds are allocated to UConn in the amount of \$33.6 million and to the Health Center in the amount of \$16.4 million.

\*\* Governor's recommendation for FY 2004 includes deferred authorizations in the amount of \$39.8 million less cancellations of \$6.5 million for CSU and \$70.4 million for the CTCs.

Source: Authorizations and Allocations from OPM Capital database.

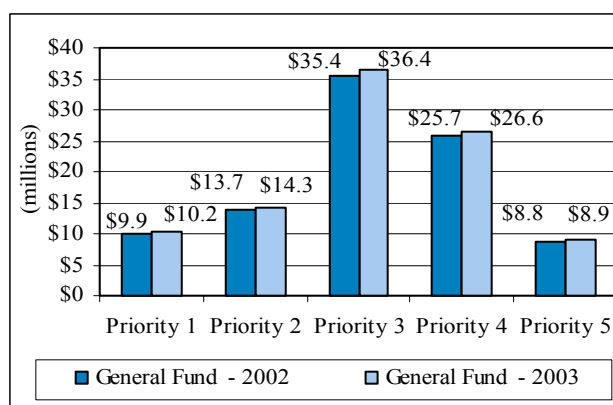


## Higher Education Asset Protection Program Phase I

During FY 2002, as part of the Higher Education Asset Protection Program, a comprehensive facility condition assessment (FCA) was conducted by VFA, Inc. on 69 buildings covering over 4.0 million gross square feet (roughly 20% of the system's 22.2 million gsf) at Southern Connecticut State University, Asnuntuck, Gateway, Housatonic, Manchester, Middlesex, Naugatuck Valley, Northwestern, Norwalk, Quinebaug Valley, Three Rivers and Tunxis Community Colleges and Charter Oak State College. The FCA process began with a physical survey of the

buildings by a team of three qualified (architectural, mechanical and electrical) engineers. The team identified, prioritized and categorized deferred maintenance items and developed a correction cost estimate for each. In addition, a web accessible database application was implemented to warehouse data and provide a capital planning and analysis tool for the system. The program provides the credible prioritized assessment data required for determining capital needs to correct current facilities deterioration and to avoid future deteriorations, thereby, facilitating the preservation of these buildings. The Department has requested \$2.0 million through the capital budget to complete the implementation of the program which represents less than one percent of the annual higher education capital budget.

**Deficiencies by Priority by Building Type**



The database cost estimates were updated to 2003 which resulted in the total backlog growing by 2.8% to \$151.3 million from \$147.2 million. The current replacement value also was adjusted for the 69 buildings from \$715 to \$734 million. About 64 percent, or \$96.4 million of deficiencies, are associated with the 55 general fund buildings, while the remaining \$54.9 million of backlog issues are affiliated with just 14 auxiliary facilities (residence halls, student centers and dining halls). In general fund facilities, about 25% or \$24.5 million of the deficiencies identified are classified as Priority 1, currently critical - require immediate action, and Priority 2, potentially critical –will become Priority 1 within a year or two. Currently, the Department and the participating institutions are engaged in identifying those deficiencies that have been corrected and will be updating the database. Backlog reduction plans should be developed, implemented and funded through new resources to protect the State's significant investment in campus physical plants, which since 1998, \$1.4 billion.

<b><u>Institution</u></b>	<b><u>Priority 1</u></b>	<b><u>Priority 2</u></b>	<b><u>Priority 3</u></b>	<b><u>Priority 4</u></b>	<b><u>Priority 5</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
Southern: General Fund Bldgs	2,772,086	2,501,026	7,000,434	6,703,425	1,363,662	20,340,633
Southern: Auxiliary Bldgs	5,338,577	4,265,662	13,782,914	25,350,601	6,207,233	54,944,987
<b>Subtotal Southern CSU</b>	<b>8,110,663</b>	<b>6,766,688</b>	<b>20,783,348</b>	<b>32,054,026</b>	<b>7,570,895</b>	<b>75,285,620</b>
Community-Tech College System	7,401,466	11,725,215	29,398,335	19,793,931	7,570,494	75,889,441
Charter Oak State College	13,024	25,667	43,000	55,117	1,490	138,298
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,525,153</b>	<b>18,517,570</b>	<b>50,224,683</b>	<b>51,903,074</b>	<b>15,142,879</b>	<b>151,313,359</b>

Source: VFA, Inc. 2002 Facility Condition Assessment Study.